

秘密★启用前

# 2023 年高考冲刺模拟试卷

## 英语试题（八）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，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 did Scott do last Sunday?

A. He watched a game.

B. He played football.

C. He studied in the library.

2. How does the man sound?

A. Depressed.

B. Hopeful.

C. Excited.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At home.

B. At school.

C. In an office.

4. Which city does the woman like best?

A. Tokyo.

B. Singapore City.

C. Lhasa.

5. How much is the taxi fare without a discount?

A. 12 yuan.

B. 24 yuan.

C. 48 yuan.

**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 will the boy buy?

A. Trousers.

B. T-shirts.

C. Shoes.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Shop assistant and customer.

B. Classmates.

C. Neighbors.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the major benefit of cooking according to Kevin?

A. It's healthy.

B. It's relaxing.

C. It's economical.

9. What do we know about the woman?

A. She's not good at cooking.

B. She doesn't like plain food.

C. She will wash all the ingredients.

10. What will the speakers have tonight?

A. British food.

B. Chinese food.

C. Indian food.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What kind of camera does the woman want?

A. A film camera.

B. A video camera.

C. A security camera.

12. Why doesn't the woman choose the first camera recommended by the man?

A. It's outdated.

B. It's too expensive.

C. It's unlovely.

13. What quality does the second camera have?

A. Underwater filming.

B. Big memory.

C. Quick focus.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did Carol's mother study at college?  
A. Finance. B. Archaeology. C. Literature.
15. Who will pay for Carol's mother's education in Stanford University?  
A. Carol's grandparents. B. The university. C. Carol's father.
16. What does Carol suggest the boy do?  
A. Help their mother. B. Find a part-time job. C. Work hard.
17. What does the boy offer to do for Carol?  
A. Mail a letter. B. Clean her bedroom. C. Borrow a book.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who was the pig named after?  
A. An animal rights activist. B. A famous artist. C. A lawyer.
19. When was the first exhibition of the pig's work held?  
A. In 2018. B. In 2017. C. In 2016.
20. What does Lefson mean in the end?  
A. Art is priceless.  
B. Pigs all have artistic talent.  
C. Animals should be protected.

## 第二部分：阅读理解（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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

#### About Lexington, Kentucky

##### Getting Here

Lexington is accessible by air with approximately 100 direct and nonstop flights. Blue Grass Airport welcomes travelers with one of the most beautiful air approaches in the nation.

##### Getting Around

Major car rental companies have desks and branches around the town. Public bus service is provided by LexTran. Visitors also have access to taxi companies, Uber and Lyft.

##### Visitor Center

It's open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Open Sunday from noon till 5 p.m. in the summer)

##### A Brief History

When European settlers arrived on the scene, the Bluegrass Region was in use as a hunting ground by many Native American tribes. Lexington was founded in 1775, seventeen years before Kentucky became a state. William McConnell and a group of frontier explorers were camped at a natural spring when word came that the first battle of the American Revolution had been fought in Massachusetts. In honor of the battle, the group named their state “Lexington”. By 1820, Lexington was one of the largest and wealthiest towns west of the Allegheny Mountains.

### Alcohol Laws

The minimum drinking age is 21. Alcoholic drinks may be sold in licensed bars and restaurants from 6 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Monday through Saturday and from 11 a.m. Sunday to 2:30 a.m. Monday. Package stores may open from 7 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Monday through Saturday and from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sunday. Smoking is not allowed inside public buildings, including restaurants.

### Climate / Seasonal Planning

The average temperature in Lexington is 54.9 degrees Fahrenheit. Annual rainfall is 45.68 inches. Lexington and the Bluegrass Region have four distinct seasons without long periods of heat, cold, rain, wind and snow.

21. What can travelers do at Lexington?
- A. Have access to the Visitor Center daily.
  - B. Fly to over 100 tourist destinations.
  - C. Experience its long snow season.
  - D. Rent a car very easily.
22. What made Lexington get its name?
- A. An European settlers.
  - B. A natural spring.
  - C. A battle.
  - D. A tribe.
23. Which of the following is forbidden in Lexington ?
- A. Teenage alcohol use.
  - B. Selling alcohol in bars.
  - C. Smoking inside any building.
  - D. Drinking alcohol after midnight.

## B

My philosophy professor was a typical unusual philosopher, whose behavior was somewhat strange. His disheveled (蓬乱的) appearance was highlighted by a well-worn tweed (粗花呢) sport coat and poor-fitting thick glasses, which often rested on the tip of his nose. Every now and then, as most philosophy professors do, he would go off on one of those existential “what's the meaning of life” discussions. Many of those discussions went nowhere, but there were a few that really hit



## C

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace--it is far more suitable for people with busy schedules.

But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements.

First of all, students lack the desire to learn and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material.

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.

Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor.

There is also little interaction among students. It can be harder to create study groups and form relationships with their peers.

Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable Internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

28. What does the author say about students enrolled in online classes?

- A. They are unmotivated to learn.
- B. They can access course materials easily.
- C. They can learn at their own pace.
- D. They rarely fulfil the course requirements.

29. What does the author think of online course assignments?

- A. They are based on easily accessible material.
- B. They are meant to facilitate interaction.
- C. They are made convenient to mark.
- D. They are given to accommodate students' needs.

30. What does the author say is one disadvantage of online classes?
- A. They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.
  - B. They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other.
  - C. They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.
  - D. They make professors' offices much less accessible.
31. What does the author think makes up a key part of genuine education?
- A. Acquisition of useful knowledge.
  - B. Training of real-life skills on campus.
  - C. Development of students' personalities.
  - D. Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

## D

Japan is getting tough about recycling—and not in the paper and plastic kind of way. Recently, the country requires that all electronic goods—TVs, VCRs, stereos, and more—be recycled. But recycling will not be left to consumers; instead, the devices will be sent to the original manufacturer for proper disposal.

The new law poses (造成) a few challenges to manufacturers who are now rushing to set up collection networks and perfecting techniques to disassemble and recycle older products. With an eye toward the future, they are also integrating easily recycled materials into new products. Plastics, a major component of most electronic products, pose a particular obstacle because their quality becomes worse and worse with age, losing strength and flexibility even if reprocessed. NEC Corp. overcomes this problem by creating a plastics sandwich, in which the filling is 100 percent recycled plastic and the outer layers a mixture of 14 percent recycled material. The resulting plastic has sufficient strength and toughness for use as a case for desktop PCs. The company, in cooperation with plastic maker Sumitomo Dow, has also developed a new plastic, which engineers claim retains (保持) its mechanical properties through repeated recycling. NEC uses the plastic, which is also flame-retardant (阻燃的) in battery cases for notebook PCs.

Meanwhile, Matsushita Electric, maker of the Panasonic brand, is avoiding plastic in favor of magnesium (镁). Magnesium, says the company, is ideal for recycling because it retains its original strength through repeated reprocessing. Matsushita has developed molding techniques to form magnesium into the case for a 21-inch TV. Unfortunately, the magnesium case and energy-saving features make the TV about twice as expensive as an ordinary model. The company hopes, however, that increased use of magnesium will eventually bring prices down.

32. According to the present regulations of Japan, the recycling of paper and plastic will be the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the manufacturers      B. the government      C. the sellers      D. the consumers

33. Which of the following is NOT the character of plastics?
- A. It retains its original strength through reprocessing.
  - B. Most electronic products contain plastics.
  - C. Plastics will lose flexibility after a certain period of time.
  - D. Recycled plastics can be integrated into new products
34. According to the passage, the term “plastic sandwich” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a kind of plastics made of 100% recycled materials.  
B. a kind of plastics with maximum strength and flexibility.  
C. a kind of plastics with different integration in each layer.  
D. a kind of sandwich-shaped toy made of plastics.
35. In the passage, what can be implied \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. magnesium must be better than the plastics.  
B. 21-inch TV with magnesium case isn't very popular so far.  
C. magnesium is an ideal material for the case of TV.  
D. NEC Corp has created a plastics sandwich.

**第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后的七个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。

**Home on the Way**

People need homes. Children assume their parents' place as home. Boarders call school “home” on weekdays. Married couples work together to build new homes and travelers have no place to call “home”, at least for a few nights. \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_? Don't they have the right to a home? Of course they do.

Some regular travelers take their own belongings like bed sheets, pillowcases and family photos to make them feel like home no matter where they are. Some stay for long periods in the same hotel and as a result become very familiar with service and attendants. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, driving a camping car during one's travels and sleeping in the vehicle at night is just like home—only mobile!

And how about keeping relationships while in transit(运输中)? \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_. Some send letters and postcards, or even photos. Others may just call and say Hi just to let their friends know that they're still alive and well. People find ways to keep in touch. Making friends on the way helps travelers feel more or less at home. \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_.

Nowadays, fewer people are working in their local towns, so how do they develop a sense of belonging? Whenever we step out of our local boundaries, there is always another “home” waiting to be found. \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_, we can make the place we stay “home”.



- A. Hostels (招待所) provide a clean safe place to stay while you are travelling the world
- B. Others may simply put some flowers by the hotel window to make things more homely
- C. Backpackers in youth hostels may become very good friends, even closer than siblings(手足)
- D. So how about people who have to travel for extended periods of time
- E. No matter where you go in the world, hotels are there, too
- F. Some keep contact with their friends via Internet
- G. Wherever we are, with just a little bit of effort and imagination

### 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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The snow was falling and the roads had become dangerous. The schools were dismissed early, but much to my surprise, my 41 wasn't canceled. So I went, feeling especially heroic. As far as I could see, I was risking my life to keep my 42. Snow or no snow, I would be on time for my scheduled donation at the local blood center.

When I got there, I discovered I wasn't 43. Four more "hero-types" were already lying back in donor chairs with lines 44 to their veins, and machines quietly pumping away to 45 their lifesaving gifts.

Seeing my fellow donors 46 their own commitments, I realized why I was there. I lay back in my donor chair, 47 to make a difference in the life of someone I would never meet.

To be honest, I'd never really thought about why I donate. I just do it. But a few months ago, during one of my 48 donations I learned that my blood was specifically for a cancer patient and for a newborn baby—both patients needed what I would give in order to live. I've viewed my visits to the blood center 49 ever since.

My wife Karen is a donor, too. And more 50, she has been on the bone marrow (骨髓) list for fifteen years, ever since she signed up to provide bone marrow to a kindergartner with leukemia (白血病). That little girl died before Karen's bone marrow could help her, 51 Karen was called again recently. Her test results were still on file, and it turned out she was a potential 52 for someone else. The caller asked Karen if she would still be willing to become a bone marrow donor. "Yes," she said and then immediately began answering questions on the pages of paperwork for further testing. It was a race 53 time.

I wish I could say that this 54 was won. It wasn't. The caller later thanked Karen for her participation and asked a few more questions—including whether or not she'd 55 on the donor list. "Of course," Karen answered.

Last week Karen gave blood and next week I'll make my usual donation. I'll clear an afternoon from my schedule and make an appointment. I don't know whose life my donation may affect. It is worthwhile to take our time to donate.

I really do feel proud every time I donate. And I like the feeling.

- |                    |                |                 |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. appointment | B. class       | C. meeting      | D. flight       |
| 42. A. secret      | B. balance     | C. shape        | D. word         |
| 43. A. alone       | B. welcome     | C. late         | D. lucky        |
| 44. A. exposed     | B. attached    | C. applied      | D. added        |
| 45. A. examine     | B. produce     | C. collect      | D. clean        |
| 46. A. honoring    | B. making      | C. interpreting | D. recognizing  |
| 47. A. worried     | B. afraid      | C. ready        | D. anxious      |
| 48. A. regular     | B. unexpected  | C. special      | D. pleasant     |
| 49. A. wisely      | B. differently | C. hesitantly   | D. carefully    |
| 50. A. importantly | B. definitely  | C. hopefully    | D. meaningfully |
| 51. A. or          | B. but         | C. and          | D. for          |
| 52. A. risk        | B. customer    | C. match        | D. partner      |
| 53. A. beyond      | B. with        | C. against      | D. of           |
| 54. A. dignity     | B. test        | C. prize        | D. race         |
| 55. A. rank        | B. sign        | C. appear       | D. remain       |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Over the years I've been teaching children about a simple 56 powerful concept --- the ant philosophy (哲学). I think everybody should study ants.

They have an 57 (amaze) four-part philosophy, and here is the first part: ants never quit. That's a good philosophy. If they're heading somewhere and you try to stop them, they'll look for 58 way. They'll climb over, they'll climb under, and they'll climb around. They never quit looking for a way to get where they 59 (suppose) to go.

Second, ants think winter all summer. That's an important viewpoint. You can't be so naive (天真的) as to think summer will last forever. So ants are gathering in their winter food in the middle of summer and make 60 (prepare) for the long cold winter. You've got to think storms when it's fine. You've got to think rocks as you enjoy the sand and sun. Think ahead.

The third part of the ant philosophy is that ants think summer all winter. That is so important. During the winter, ants remind 61 (they), "This won't last long. We'll soon be out of here."

And on the first warm day, the ants are out. 62 it turns cold again, they'll dive back down, but then they come out on the first warm day. They can't wait to get out.

And here's the last part of the ant philosophy. How much will 63 ant gather during the summer to prepare for the winter? All he 64 (possible) can. What an incredible philosophy! 65 you can learn from the ant philosophy is: Never give up, look ahead, stay positive and do all you can.

#### 第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

##### 第一节 应用文（满分15分）

你校外教 Frank 受邀本周末在学校报告厅做报告。因特殊原因，学校将报告调整为线上举行。假如你是李华，请你给他写一封邮件，通知相关内容，要点如下：

1. 变更原因；
2. 变更后的时间和方式；
3. 表达歉意。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear Frank,

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。

注意：

It was time for graduates to hunt for jobs. The majority of them didn't have working experience for they had spent most of their time at school studying academic subjects. It was not until they graduated from college that they realized it was a challenge for them to land jobs.

Jimmy, one of these job hunters, was a young academically excellent person. One day, after making good preparations, he went to apply for a managerial position in a big company. In spite of fierce competition, he managed to pass the first interview. What a lucky dog! Jimmy was informed to come for the next round in a few days — the last interview for the company to make the final decision.

The big day finally came. He dressed neatly, the grey tie matching perfectly the decent suit.

Blood rushing to his face and heart pounding heavily, he tried to calm down, and then took a few deep breaths. It was his turn.

The interviewer, an elegant lady, discovered from the CV that the youth's academic achievements were excellent all the way, from the secondary school until the postgraduate research. After several rounds of questions related to the position, she asked, "Have you ever done any part-time jobs?" "None." After a while, the interviewer asked who paid for Jimmy's school fees. The youth answered in a low voice, "My father passed away when I was one year old, so it was my mother who paid for all my school fees."

She continued, "What did your mother do?" "My mother worked as a clothes cleaner." The lady requested the youth to show his hands. The youth showed a pair of hands that were smooth and perfect.

The interviewer paused for a second, leaning against the chair, "Have you ever helped your mother wash the clothes before?" Ashamed, Jimmy replied, "Never. My mother always wanted me to study and read more books. Furthermore, my mother can wash clothes faster than me." She nodded, adding, "I have a request. When you go back today, go and clean your mother's hands, and then see me back here tomorrow morning."

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式作答。

*Back home, Jimmy requested his mother to let him clean her hands.*

*The next morning, Jimmy went to the interviewer's office.*