

2023年聊城市高考模拟试题

英语(一)

本试卷分三部分,共10页。满分120分。考试用时100分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
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 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

Cambridge Open Days, July and September 2023

Every July and September, the University of Cambridge opens its doors to welcome prospective applicants and their parents and supporters to find out what it's really like to live and study here.

July Open Days — 6 and 7 July 2023

Our next Open Days will take place on 6 and 7 July 2023 and will include both online and in-person elements. You can find out all about our courses, the Colleges and departments, University facilities, the application process, student life and finance via:

- Information stands
- Course presentations and sample lectures
- College and department tours
- Q&A sessions with current students and staff

The programme will run from 9:30 — 16:30 (UK time) and is similar on both days so you should only need to attend one of the days. Further details will be announced in due course.

September Open Day — 15 September 2023

With a focus on choosing your College, our September Open Day provides another opportunity for you to visit the Cambridge Colleges and ask current students and staff any questions you may have.

Booking information

To attend our Open Days you must register in advance.

- Bookings for our July Open Days will open in May 2023.
- Bookings for our September Open Day will open in summer 2023, after the July Open Days.

Subscribe to our *Student Newsletter* to be notified when bookings open and for details of other opportunities, advice and resources.

1. Who will be most interested in Cambridge Open Days?
 - A. Its previous applicants.
 - B. Its possible students.
 - C. High school graduates.
 - D. Its cooperative partners.
2. What can we learn about July Opening Days?
 - A. The programme hours will add up to seven.
 - B. Participants will offer a course presentation.
 - C. The programme will be virtual.
 - D. It is advisable to attend one of the days.
3. What should you do if you want to attend September Open Day?
 - A. Ask college staff's permission.
 - B. Make an appointment in May.
 - C. Register after July Open Days.
 - D. Sign up for it in *Student Newsletter*.

B

When it comes to making lunch for their kids, moms and dads have usual favorites. For some parents in the US, those favorites are peanut butter and jelly sandwiches — also known as PB&Js. Fruit like apples and bananas are also popular.

But one mother has an unusual go-to ingredient for her children's lunches. Jenny Mollen uses funny-looking candy eyes. She has learned that her children will eat any healthy food if it has edible eyeballs attached. The "eyeballs" are really pieces of candy.

Her children laugh while they eat healthy foods like bell peppers, kiwis, or dates. Mollen says candy "eyes" make lunch more fun.

"Honestly, first of all, just buy yourself some candy googly eyes. They are tried-and-true," she said. She admits that "you lose something nutritionally" by giving children candy. But she thinks that getting children to eat healthy food by putting candy on it is worth it.

Mollen's lunch tricks bring together food and craft. She uses tricks because her two sons hate to eat different kinds of foods. So, she decorates their food to resemble animals or even their favorite Pokémon characters. She makes edible "bugs" made from dates,

pretzel sticks for the legs, and, of course, candy "eyes". She also uses leftover ~~...~~ food to make panda bears from rice and seaweed.

Mollen says her lunch projects are easy to do. And her sons think they have won a big prize at their midday meal. Mollen says making fun-looking, artful lunches for her children helps ease her guilt as she is a working mom. Her artful lunches are her way of reminding her children that she is thinking of them.

Mollen says she also wants to teach them healthy eating habits. She says that by getting kids to eat vegetables at a young age, they will grow up to eat healthy foods later in life. She also says it is a good way to get children to try foods from other cultures. If they need to be "tricked" sometimes, that is okay.

4. What's the purpose of Mollen's lunch projects?
 - A. To make her children's day.
 - B. To remind people to save food.
 - C. To persuade other parents to follow suit.
 - D. To ensure her children's healthy diet.
5. What is typical of Mollen's lunch?
 - A. It contains all kinds of food.
 - B. It is made up of candy.
 - C. It combines art and nutrition.
 - D. It is full of Chinese styles.
6. How have Mollen's lunch projects affected her children?
 - A. They have taken to their fun-looking lunches.
 - B. They have broadened their knowledge of food.
 - C. They have bonded with their favorite animals.
 - D. They have swept to victory in the meal competitions.
7. What are the last two paragraphs mainly about?
 - A. Mollen's plans for cooking lunches.
 - B. The benefits of Mollen's lunch tricks.
 - C. Mollen's expectations of her children.
 - D. The culture elements in Mollen's lunch.

C

Traditionally, profiting from forests often meant capitalizing on timber (木材) — choosing commercial timber. Yet increasingly, there is an understanding that it's of greater significance to keep trees standing than cut them down for financial profit. Money is not everything. We have to recognize real and lasting value is from natural resources. But money is a fact of life.

Good news is that we can expect entire natural woodland is left undamaged and still provides a revenue (收益) stream. Leaving woodland complete does not necessarily mean that we do not touch it at all. Conservation work may involve building back biodiversity or the removal of foreign plant species.

A healthy woodland system can provide a range of yields (产物). Besides eatable yields — top fruit, berries, and food crops, it produces substances for chemical use. The non-timber forest products provided by natural ecosystems will vary significantly depending on where they are. But there're almost always ways to explore to acquire revenue.

A project in the U. K. shows woodland is also a draw for visitors. It engages a community who creates a sustainable area of woodland. The sale of handmade wooden items and non-timber forest products is involved. But the community largely obtains revenue by opening up parts of the natural woodland to the public with an adventure playground and outdoor recreational activities on the site. It also offers courses on nest building, special wildlife events and more. The project is thought to have great uniqueness. In terms of revenue, it centers round the existing natural land; the yields woodland can provide become side products.

Recreational activities, tours, and classes are just the commencement. A rich and biodiverse woodland can be an ecosystem that draws in people looking for a beautiful place to stay. Woodland has great value in ecological and social terms. And when you nurse it, it could also add to the income from your land.

8. What do people increasingly think about forest conservation?

- A. It is difficult to carry out.
- B. It means making full use of timber.
- C. It outweighs financial development.
- D. It should centre on building back biodiversity.

9. Why is the project considered unique?

- A. It makes woodland itself the main product.
- B. It focuses on protecting natural land.
- C. It aims to promote ecotourism.
- D. It provides educational experiences.

10. What does the underlined word "commencement" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Intention.
- B. Wish.
- C. Exception.
- D. Beginning.

11. Which is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Woodland Brings Profit While Staying Complete
- B. A Project Creates Sustainable Woodland
- C. Forest Conservation Has Been a Top Priority
- D. Non-timber Products Help Gain More Revenue

D

I've been working steadily for hours now, but feel as if I haven't even started. My attention is being pulled from my assigned task — writing this story — by a myriad of what I believe are necessary work interruptions.

Unfortunately, all too many of us are having such “squirrel” days, according to Dr. Gloria Mark, a professor of informatics at the University of California, Irvine, who studies how digital media impacts our lives. Mark explained how decades of research has tracked the decline of the ability to focus.

“In 2004, we measured the average attention on a screen to be 2 minutes,” Mark said. “Some years later, we found attention spans to be about 75 seconds. Now we find people can only pay attention to one screen for an average of 47 seconds.”

Not only do people concentrate for less than a minute on any one screen, Mark said, but when attention is diverted from an active work project, it also takes about 25 minutes to refocus on that task.

How can that be? “If we look at work in terms of switching projects, as opposed to the micro view of switching screens, we find people spend about 10 minutes in any work project before being interrupted and then switch to another work project,” Mark said.

Yes, but then we return to the original work, right? Wrong, Mark said. Instead, when we are interrupted on project two, we switch yet again to a different task — call it project three. Unbelievably, her research has shown we are also interrupted on project three, and move on to project four.

“And then you go back and pick up the original interrupted project,” Mark explained. “But it's not like you're interrupted and you do nothing. For over 25 minutes, you're actually working on other things.”

“However, there's also a switch cost,” Mark added. “A switch cost is the time it takes you to reorient back to your work: ‘Where was I? What was I thinking of?’ That additional effort can also lead to errors and stress.”

- What will happen if you are having “squirrel” days?
- A. You will be in a bad mood.
B. You will be writing a story about squirrels.
C. You will be addicted to digital media.
D. You will be constantly distracted from your task.
13. Which aspect of “attention” does Mark’s research focus on?
A. Its type. B. Its lasting time.
C. Its function. D. Its development.
14. Why is it difficult for many of us to refocus on the original task?
A. We concentrate less and less on the screen.
B. Switching screens affects working efficiency.
C. We are interrupted by some other work projects.
D. More important projects remain to be completed.
15. What is Mark’s attitude toward attention switch?
A. He considers it a good thing. B. He thinks it has some bad effects.
C. He considers it time-saving. D. He thinks it will cost people dearly.

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。

Let’s be real, regulating stress is no easy feat. Stress can appear in many ways on the body if not regulated properly. It can have very obvious appearances such as weight gain and blemishes (斑点). 16 Whatever the root causes, managing your stress through simple mindfulness practices can help you keep your mental health in check regularly.

17 PMR (Progressive Muscle Relaxation) has a ton of benefits like improving sleep quality, and helping improve concentration. Start by putting on loose clothes and find a quiet and comfortable place to lie down. Begin tensing and relaxing your feet, working your way up through your body, focusing on the sensation of the muscle and breathing slowly.

The practice Yoga has amazing mental and spiritual benefits too. Yoga by definition means a union. And when you unify the mind and body, you are mindful. 18

Walking, hiking, and forest bathing are great ways to clear the mind. Wherever you are, getting fresh air is a critical coping mechanism for regulating our mental health. 19 If you often find yourself stressed during a busy work day, try taking a walk to help take your mind off your tasks for 15 to 30 minutes. Trust me, your body will thank you.

Aside from having an outlet to release overpowering thoughts, journaling can help track your mental health progress in an effective way. Through paper and pen, you can trace where your anxiety and negative thoughts stem from. 20 It gives you an open invitation to sit with them, and offers grace and comfort as you intentionally work through them.

- A. This in turn, relieves tension.
- B. So it can be severe unknowingly.
- C. Ahead, let's break down some expert-approved exercises.
- D. When one is stressed, the body's first response is to tighten up the muscles.
- E. Furthermore, nature can generate positive feelings in the mind, body, and soul.
- F. Most importantly, you can ask yourself if these negative thoughts are even yours.
- G. And it can equally affect you internally with signs such as headaches and difficulty breathing.

第二部分 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。

If you need courage when facing a challenge, learn from Jessica Cox. Born in February 1983 in Sierra Vista, Arizona, Jessica Cox 21 her parents. Why? She had no arms. As Cox grew up, her mother 22 that her daughter had the 23 to live a normal life by doing things differently.

24 independent at a young age, Cox learned to tie her shoes, get dressed and take a 25. She also got prosthetic (假体的) arms then and used them for 11 years, all the time 26 why. Getting called names like "Robot Girl" made her 27 and quiet. But at age 14, everything changed.

Cox remembers boarding the bus on the first day of 8th grade with a 28 by Eleanor Roosevelt running through her mind. "No one can make you feel inferior (卑微的) without your 29." She decided to embrace her 30 and removed her prosthetic arms for good. Cox says that it is not until we are 31 to ourselves that we are able to overcome our challenges. That year, she also 32 her black belt from the International Taekwondo Federation!

After college, Cox was 33 by *Arizona Daily Star*, which kick-started her career. She has spoken to audiences in over 26 countries since then. Cox often 34 people through humor.

Cox conquered her greatest fear — flying — and in 2011 became the world's first armless pilot. She uses her feet to fly the plane! 35 learn from Jessica Cox — challenges are opportunities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. annoyed | B. shocked | C. discouraged | D. touched |
| 22. A. concluded | B. advocated | C. claimed | D. decided |
| 23. A. right | B. challenge | C. choice | D. fear |
| 24. A. Merely | B. Patiently | C. Fiercely | D. Hardly |
| 25. A. bath | B. break | C. course | D. trip |
| 26. A. wondering | B. telling | C. expecting | D. digesting |
| 27. A. decent | B. considerate | C. shy | D. sensible |
| 28. A. saying | B. note | C. warning | D. quote |
| 29. A. recognition | B. pride | C. comment | D. permission |
| 30. A. philosophy | B. difference | C. strength | D. reputation |
| 31. A. grateful | B. true | C. unique | D. close |
| 32. A. removed | B. attempted | C. acquired | D. purchased |
| 33. A. informed | B. called | C. improved | D. reported |
| 34. A. relates to | B. reflects on | C. corresponds with | D. holds back |
| 35. A. Or | B. Otherwise | C. So | D. And |

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。

Most people would probably just see wheat straw as a pile of waste in a farmer's field. However, Wu Cui, an intangible cultural inheritor, can turn the straw left over from harvested wheat 36 beautiful and eye-catching functional artworks. The most common materials, once 37 (process) by the hands of craftsmen, can be magically transformed.

The technique of straw plaiting (编织), 38 method of manufacturing daily items or artworks by braiding straw, 39 (list) as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2008. It enjoys a profound history in China and has played a significant role in the daily lives of common people.

40 (intense) interested in the technique, Wu made the straw-plaiting her job and started from scratch after graduating from university two years ago. Now, she is working at a company in Beijing that focuses on the 41 (promote) of traditional crafts.

According to Wu, instead of the actual weaving, the selection of materials is the first step 42 can take a long time to complete. Next come sketching the piece on paper, conceiving its three-dimensional structure, weaving, shaping 43 finally the preserving of the work. The 44 (hard) part is to make the works lifelike and solid.

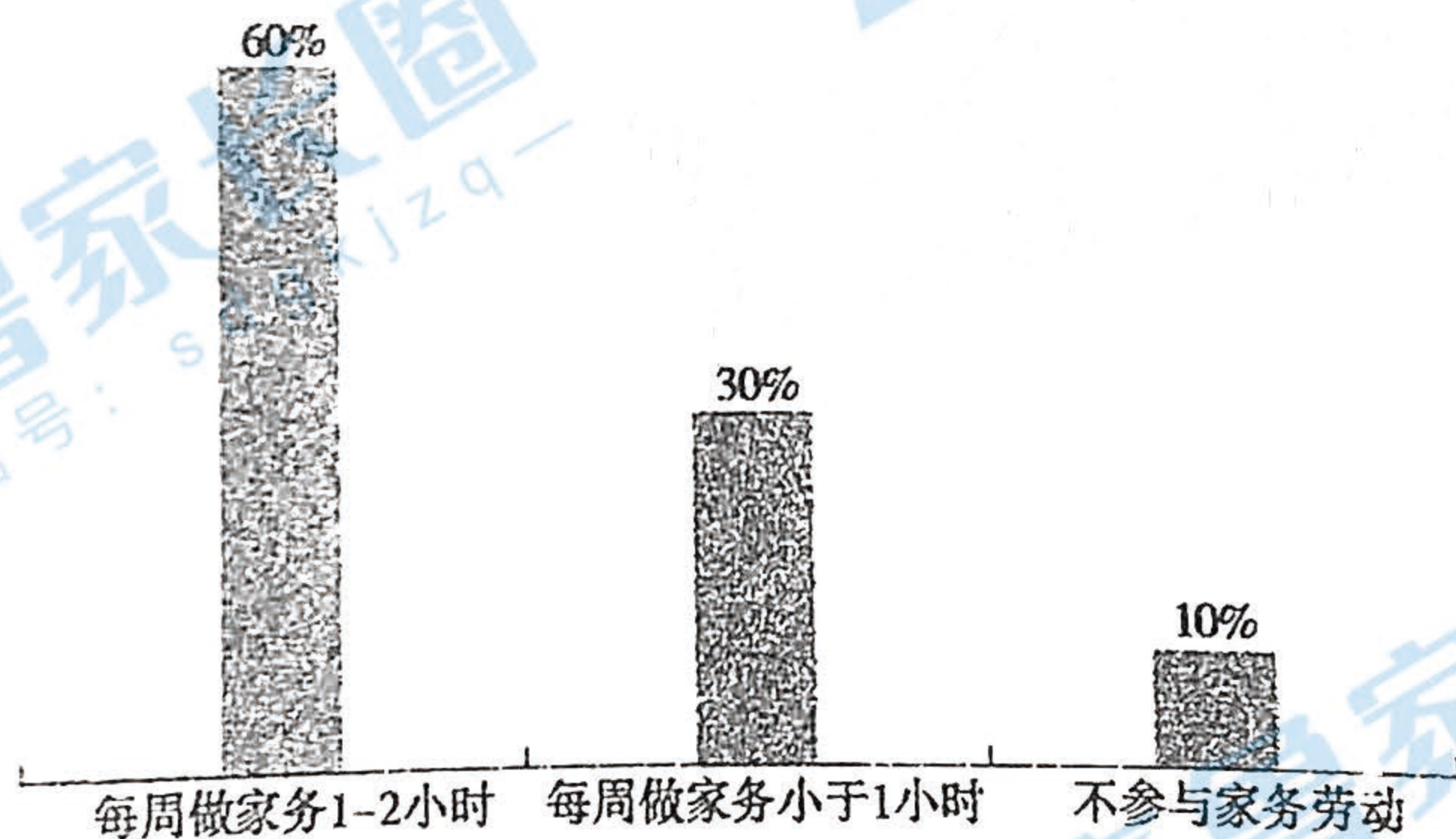
When asked about her plans, Wu says she desires 45 (dig) deeper into local traditional culture and create cultural creative products by fully leveraging the straw plaiting technique.

第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

学校英文报正在开展以 Doing Housework at Home 为题的讨论。请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 家务劳动状况描述;
2. 简单评论;
3. 你的建议。



学生家务劳动调查结果(人数百分比)

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。

Doing Housework at Home

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。

Guyo kicked the ground, a cloud of red dust flying in the air. "What's wrong, Guyo?" Guyo looked up to see his grandfather. "Father won't let me drive cattle. He says I'm too little. But I really want to help the family," said Guyo. "You can help me get honey," said Grandfather. Guyo's face lit up. His grandfather smiled, "We'll gather honey the way our village has gathered honey for years." He opened his hand. It held a whistle (口哨). "What's that, Grandfather?" "It's a honeyguide whistle. When we use it, a honeyguide will come and lead us to a hidden honeycomb (蜂巢)". He handed Guyo the whistle. "Call one."

Guyo blew the whistle hard, creating a beautiful sound. Before long, a gray-brown bird flew to a nearby branch. She called many times. Once she had the attention of Grandfather and Guyo, she flew off toward the west. Guyo was eager to follow. His grandfather picked up a container and said, "Let's go." They hurried through the dry brush, always keeping the honeyguide being viewed. "Why do honeyguides help us?" Guyo asked. "They are experts in finding honeycombs. But because they're small, bee stings (蜇伤) would kill them. They need our help to get what's inside the honeycomb." Guyo and his grandfather followed the bird for half an hour. Finally, the honeyguide flew toward a hole in a mud wall. "We're here," said Grandfather. Guyo's heart beat faster and faster as they approached the hole. A group of angry bees guarded the entrance, making much noise.

Grandfather gathered some small sticks. "Help me build a fire in front of the hole. The smoke will calm the bees." When the smoke approached the bees, the noise disappeared. Grandfather tried to push his hand into the hole, but it wouldn't fit. He said to Guyo, "You should be able to reach the honeycomb." Guyo was afraid. What if the bees stung him? He looked at his grandfather. He couldn't disappoint him.

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。

Guyo took a deep breath and stretched out his arm.

Grandfather put most of the honeycomb inside his container.