

江西师大附中 2023 届高三三模考试英语试卷

命题人：谢卫星 都丽娟 审题人：罗倩 时间：2023.5

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每题 1.5 分，共 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。

1. Which meal does the host provide?
A. Dinner. B. Lunch. C. Breakfast.
2. What does the man mean?
A. He doesn't like the exhibition.
B. He doesn't understand the paintings.
C. He didn't go to see the exhibition.
3. What worries the man most in the coming English test?
A. His reading skills. B. His listening level. C. His limited vocabulary.
4. What is bothering the man?
A. His job. B. His teacher. C. His schoolwork.
5. Why does the woman remember James so well?
A. He had a funny face.
B. He was late for school on the first day.
C. He was the first person she met at school.

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. Why did the woman get a ticket from the policeman?
A. She drove too fast.
B. She ran a red light.
C. She stopped her car in the wrong place.
7. What did the woman do first after the policeman appeared?
A. She apologized. B. She called her mother. C. She paid the fine.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the speakers?
A. In a cafe. B. In a library. C. In a classroom.
9. What does the man like about the summer school?
A. The size of the class. B. The math book. C. The teachers.
10. Where is the man planning to go?
A. To Boston. B. To Washington D. C. C. To New York.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did the speakers go to the movie theatre early?

- A. To get ideal seats. B. To buy some drinks. C. To avoid traffic jams.
12. What are the speakers doing?
A. Buying tickets. B. Watching a movie. C. Lining up to get in.
13. What do we know about the ticket of the movie theatre?
A. It includes a drink. B. It shows no seat number. C. It can be used repeatedly.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. How did the man feel about New York?
A. It seemed quite busy. B. It wasn't too crowded. C. It was seriously polluted.
15. How many places did the man visit in New York?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.
16. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A travelling plan. B. A tour experience. C. Famous tourist attractions.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Which market did not perform well?
A. The French market. B. The Japanese market. C. The American market.
18. How many new staff are there in the company?
A. 20. B. 52. C. 72.
19. How does the speaker feel about what they have done?
A. Rather disappointed. B. Satisfied with the results. C. Worried about the future.
20. Who do you think the speaker is?
A. Director of Technology Department.
B. Manager of Personnel Department.
C. Chairman of the company.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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

Artwork Contest Create a Character!

Are you an artist? Do you love testing your creative abilities? This may be the perfect contest for you! For this contest, we want you to create your own character. You must create a backstory for the character and give it a name -- make sure to leave these in the author's notes section of your submission!

Your character must be completely original. Any character that is not created from your own idea and work will not be considered for the contest.

Rules :

- You must be a teen (aged 13--19) with a Teen Ink account to enter.
- No inappropriate content.
- Submissions must relate to the topic (Create a Character).

Guidelines and Details:

- All art mediums are accepted.

- There is no limit to the number of pieces you can submit.
- Give your character a name and backstory. Leave these in the “ Author's Comments” section of your submission.

How to Submit:

- Submit entries through our website. All entries submitted to Teen Ink are automatically considered for the contest. See our submission guidelines for more information.
- Include the words “Character Contest” in your submission's title.
- Submit your reviews to the "Artwork" category on our site. Select the art type that is relevant to what you are submitting.

Prizes:

- Honorable mentions will have their characters published in our magazine. The overall winner will receive a \$ 200 Amazon gift card.

21. What is the requirement for your submission?

- A. It must be original work.
- B. It must be about your own life.
- C. It must include a story of yourself.
- D. It must include several characters.

22. Which of the following is there a limit to for your submission?

- A. The form of art.
- B. The age of a participant.
- C. The number of pieces submitted.
- D. The name given to your character.

23. What do we know about Teen Ink?

- A. It's a magazine.
- B. It's an art club.
- C. It's an art school.
- D. It's a student organization.



自主选拔在线
微信号: zizzsw



自主选拔在线
微信号: zizzsw



自主选拔在线
微信号: zizzsw

B

Born in 1926, Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was not originally chosen for the special position. However, that changed in 1936, when her father's brother Edward VIII gave up being the king and her father, George VI, took his place as the king. Suddenly, the 10-year-old was the heiress (女继承人).

Elizabeth's royal (王室的) duties didn't stop her interest in technology. During World War II, the princess wanted her father to allow her to do something for her country. Her father finally agreed to let her volunteer for the British Army, where she became a driver and trained in auto mechanics.

It was a pioneering move: Not only was she the first member of her family ever to serve in the military, but the sight of a woman taking apart engines and changing tires signalled a sea change in social and gender roles that would continue throughout the future queen's lifetime.

In 1952, Elizabeth became queen of her country upon her father's death. Her rule was modern from the very start. The new queen's birth had roughly happened at the same time as the development of television, and during planning for her coronation (加冕礼) she broke with tradition and allowed the BBC to broadcast the event over live TV. It was the first coronation ever televised, and it literally created must-see TV.

Elizabeth came to power as the atomic age kicked into full swing, and she helped introduce the nation to those nuclear advances. In 1956, she opened the world's first complete nuclear power station, Calder Hall. But the technology came with risk: The next year, a reactor at a nearby nuclear power plant, Windscale, caught fire, which was Great Britain's worst nuclear disaster.

The queen also launched live broadcasts of royal addresses and permitted royal use of the Internet. Besides, she was one of the first people to ride through the Channel Tunnel, the undersea railway linking Britain to the rest of Europe.

24. After World War II broke out, how did Elizabeth support her country?

- A. By encouraging women to volunteer. B. By using her influence to stop the war.
C. By getting away from her royal duties. D. By joining the army to serve her country.

25. What does the author think of Elizabeth's move during World War II?

- A. Normal. B. Significant. C. Unnecessary. D. Unreasonable.

26. What does the queen's decision about her coronation indicate?

- A. She didn't really want to be queen.
B. She loved watching TV very much.
C. She liked adopting new technology.
D. She didn't consider her coronation modern.

27. What can we learn about Elizabeth in paragraph 5?

- A. She considered nuclear power important for her country.
B. She was satisfied with her country's nuclear advances.
C. She didn't show much interest in nuclear power.
D. She considered nuclear power dangerous.

C

Our brains have an “auto-correct” feature that we use when re-interpreting (重新解释) ambiguous sounds, according to new research. The study sheds light on how the brain uses information gathered after the discovering of an initial sound to aid speech comprehension. The findings point to new ways we use information and context to aid in speech comprehension.

“What a person thinks they hear does not always match the actual signals that reach the ear,” explains lead author Laura Gwilliams. “This is because the brain re-evaluates the interpretation of a speech sound at the moment each following speech sound is heard in order to update interpretations as necessary,” Gwilliams says.

It’s well known that the perception of a speech sound is determined by its surrounding context — in the form of words, sentences and other speech sounds. This plays out in everyday life — when we talk, the actual speech we produce is often ambiguous. For example, when a friend says she has a “dent(凹痕)” in her car, you may hear “tent”. Although this kind of ambiguity happens regularly, we, as listeners, are hardly aware of it. “This is because the brain automatically resolves the ambiguity for us — it picks an interpretation and that’s what we perceive to hear,” explains Gwilliams. “The way the brain does this is by using the surrounding context to narrow down the possibilities of what the speaker may mean.”

In the study, the researchers sought to understand how the brain uses this following information to adjust our perception of what we initially heard. To do this, they conducted a series of experiments in which the subjects listened to isolated syllables and similarly sounding words. Their results produced three primary findings: The brain’s primary auditory cortex (听觉皮层) is sensitive to how ambiguous a speech sound is at just 50 milliseconds after the sound’s appearance. The brain “replays” previous speech sounds while interpreting the following ones, suggesting re-evaluation as the rest of the word unfolds. The brain makes commitments to its “best guess” of how to interpret the signal after about half a second.

28. What is the study mainly about?

- A. Why people make unclear sounds.
- B. How brains understand unclear words.
- C. How brains tell apart useful information.
- D. Why some people process information faster.

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

- A. It is normal for people to make unclear sounds.
- B. People are more likely to mishear their friends.
- C. People can understand others even if they mishear a word.
- D. People are likely to mistake a word for something familiar.

30. What do we know about the unclear words in the experiments?

- A. They seemed to be useless.
- B. They were noticed instantly.
- C. They led to misunderstanding.
- D. They stopped us thinking further.

31. What does the underlined part “the signal” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. The previous speech sound.
- B. The similarly sounding word.
- C. The unclearly sounding word.
- D. The following speech sound.

D

New genetically modified (转基因) apples designed by a biology company are being released this fall but won’t be labeled as GMOs (转基因生物). They’re called Arctic apples, whose genes have been changed from their original Golden Delicious state to make sure that after the fruits are cut open and exposed to the air, their flesh won’t turn brown in color.

The development company, Okanagan Specialty Fruits, says the apples may be on sale as bagged slices in up to 400 stores this season throughout the Midwest and Southern California. The fruit won’t bear the standard “produced with genetic engineering” label because of a 2016 law allowing codes to be visible on the packaging that link to a website with information on how the fruit was made.

The apples were made using a technique called gene silencing. The Okanagan team engineered the fruit’s DNA to produce less enzyme (酶) that causes the white, inner flesh to brown so that the new and improved slices

will stay fresh for up to three weeks. Although there are only about 250 acres of Arctic apple trees currently planted across the US, the team hopes GMO fruits can reduce waste and increase apple sales overall.

While some experts believe that the Arctic apple's GMO status isn't harmful, groups opposing GMOs have started protesting the apples. An organization called Friends of the Earth claims that they're "understudied, unlabeled and unnecessary." Right now, apple slices treated with calcium and vitamin C can be purchased off Amazon with the promise of not browning before they arrive on the customer's doorstep. And, a little bit of lemon juice is an easier and more natural way to prevent cut apples from turning color for a few hours.

32. The Arctic apples will not be labeled as "GMO" because _____.
- A. actually these apples are not genetically modified food
 - B. the fruit will be sold as bagged slices in up to 400 stores
 - C. there is not enough space for the label on the packaging
 - D. information of their apples can be checked on the Internet
33. How do Arctic apples stay fresh according to the Okanagan team?
- A. By changing the fruit's DNA to reduce relevant enzyme.
 - B. By decreasing the percentage of engineers in the team.
 - C. By treating apple slices with calcium and vitamin C.
 - D. By adding a little bit of lemon juice to the slices.
34. What is the Friends of the Earth's attitude to Arctic apples?
- A. Disapproving. B. Indifferent. C. Favorable. D. Cautious.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. A Novel Way to Keep Arctic Apples From Turning color.
 - B. Protest against Apples Entering US Markets due to the label.
 - C. GM Apples That Don't Brown to Reach US Shelves This Fall.
 - D. Apples That Can Stay Free of Browning as Long as Three Months.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 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。

During job or school interviews, you're likely to be asked what your strengths and weaknesses are, because the interviewers are interested in how your areas of strengths and weaknesses might affect your performance in this position. 36 For instance, you may be skilled in cooking, but if you're applying for an office job, this strength may be irrelevant.

However, knowing your personal areas of strengths and weaknesses is not a piece of cake. It takes self-awareness and self-reflection. 37 Or, ask some of your friends what they see as your best qualities or shortcomings.

38 For example, let's say my strength is creativity and yours is planning; we both want to have the same career. We might go about getting there in very different ways. If I did something creative to get my dream job and you planned carefully, we'd both likely be successful. But if I tried planning and you tried something creative, both of us might fail. 39

Having a weakness doesn't have to be a bad thing. It could be something you struggle with, but it could also be something you haven't spent time developing yet. 40 For example, maybe your area of weakness is relevant to gratitude. You just haven't spent a lot of time thinking about gratitude before. But now you engage in a bunch of activities that help you turn gratitude into an area of strength. Hey, now you've got one more skill!

- A. Is it proper to begin with a truthful answer?
- B. So ask yourself what you are good or weak at.
- C. Our areas of strengths can help us achieve our goals.
- D. Thus, it's helpful to know your strengths related to the role.
- E. Many job applicants are unsure how to approach this question.
- F. By turning a weakness into a strength, you build other important skills.
- G. That's why it is important to know and use our strengths to reach goals.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 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。

I'm a bird lover. I've 41 a lot of photographs of birds, among which is a photograph of a hawk (鹰) that I really like. I know when you 42 a photograph of a hawk your first thoughts are not of 43. But without it, this photograph would not 44.

Early one morning, I drove to Dacula to 45 the birds at Little Mulberry Park. I arrived well before sunrise, so I waited in my car until finally it started to get 46. I got out of my car and immediately heard the geese making all kinds of noise from the 47.

As I 48 around a bend, I stopped in 49. There before me was a beautiful red-shouldered hawk sitting on a post. I started photographing him, and then heard the 50 of joggers behind me. I turned and asked if they would 51 waiting or walking on the other side of the road so they would not 52 the hawk off. I was deeply 53 when they said they could go in the other direction.

The road is 2.2 miles around the lake, and they 54 and ran in the other direction! Another 55 came up, and I said I was sorry. When I turned to thank him for 56, he had already started to run in the

other direction too.

Because the joggers were kind enough to 57 that for me, I was able to photograph the hawk for 20 minutes. The first two joggers had actually jogged the whole road and were 58 to where I first met them. I thanked them again.

I am thankful that the joggers showed kindness to me. It was something so 59, but it meant getting my shot. They were willing to put me before 60.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. bought | B. found | C. taken | D. checked |
| 42. A. search for | B. look at | C. send out | D. prepare for |
| 43. A. kindness | B. weakness | C. confidence | D. wisdom |
| 44. A. develop | B. exist | C. help | D. continue |
| 45. A. compare | B. train | C. protect | D. photograph |
| 46. A. warmer | B. colder | C. lighter | D. darker |
| 47. A. sea | B. street | C. outside | D. lake |
| 48. A. walked | B. drove | C. stood | D. rode |
| 49. A. amazement | B. puzzlement | C. trouble | D. peace |
| 50. A. complaints | B. footsteps | C. suggestions | D. departure |
| 51. A. avoid | B. delay | C. enjoy | D. mind |
| 52. A. see | B. keep | C. scare | D. fight |
| 53. A. inspired | B. touched | C. embarrassed | D. astonished |
| 54. A. stepped forward | B. turned left | C. stepped out | D. turned around |
| 55. A. jogger | B. driver | C. bird lover | D. photographer |
| 56. A. coming | B. returning | C. waiting | D. running |
| 57. A. say | B. do | C. leave | D. hold |
| 58. A. up | B. inside | C. away | D. back |
| 59. A. small | B. unique | C. brilliant | D. practical |
| 60. A. others | B. everything | C. themselves | D. everybody |

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。

Chinese jump rope, also known as *tiaopijin*, is a children's game. One reason for its 61 (popular) is the fact that although the moves can be quite 62 (challenge), the game itself is very simple. There's no need for players 63 (buy) expensive equipment since what they need is only a rope.

The game 64 (begin) in 7th-century China. In the 1960s, children in the West adopted the game. The game is 65 (typical) played in a group of at least 3 players with a rope about 16 feet 66 length tied into a circle. Two players face each other 67 (stand) 9 feet apart, and position the rope around their ankles so that it is tightly stretched. The third player stands between the two sides of the rope and tries to perform a series of moves without making 68 error.

There are many jump patterns, most of 69 are accompanied by a song. This is sometimes called the "first level". The jumper tries to complete the chosen pattern. If the moves 70 (complete) successfully, then the rope is moved farther up and the series is repeated.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

I find it interested that many great or success people come from a poor family. This proves that being poor not always a bad thing. In some way, it may be very precious to you, because of difficult situations will make you a person of strong character, upon what you can depend for success. So don't feel sorry if you were a student from a poor family. Work hard and they will have a great future although other have rich parents.

In a word, it isn't matter where you come from if you have a positive attitude to life. So, when life gives you 100 reasons to cry, showing life that you have 1,000 reasons to smile.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是校英文网站的编辑李华。八十周年校庆之际，校英文网站将举办主题为“Discovering our beautiful campus”的短视频、摄影作品征集活动。请你写一则通知，发布在校英文网站上，内容包括：

1. 作品要求；
2. 奖项设置；
3. 截止时间。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：八十周年校庆 the 80th anniversary of the school

Notice

The School's English Website