

2023 届高三模拟考试
英语试题

2023.03

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的指定位置上。
- 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

The artifacts (文物) are silent witnesses of bygone eras. It is only in a museum that you can reconnect with the past. If you are visiting museums in Sydney, the following will offer you the best experiences that reflect on the diverse history of Australia and its people.

Powerhouse Museum

In case you are visiting Sydney with your family, this museum offers one of the most exciting experiences in this city. The museum's exhibits are devoted to displaying technologies that have transformed our world. Detailing innovations in space travel, nuclear science and the workings of light, electricity and gravity, they will surely interest your entire family, especially the young ones.

Australian National Maritime Museum

Australia is surrounded by water. Getting some insights into how this huge land relates to its surrounding waters is quite helpful as it is exciting. Learn how Australia and its people have been affected by the waters. Go back in history and learn about the experiences of the first people brought to Australia as prisoners. The Sea Journeys exhibit takes care of this.

Australian Museum

Imagine coming face to face with ten complete dinosaur skeletons in the Dinosaur exhibit! As you walk through the museum, you will come across the Exploring Australia exhibit which will take you through stuffed recreations of some of Australia's most dangerous animals including the now-extinct Tasmanian Tiger, ten most poisonous snakes and a number of crocodiles. Certainly, this is a museum you will not want to miss out on.

Museum of Sydney

Here you will learn everything about the rich and diverse history of this city. The digital presentations will interest you. Get the opportunity to view a huge range of artifacts from Sydney's history. The gift shop in the museum gives you a wide range of special gifts to choose for your loved ones.

1. What is special about Powerhouse Museum?

A. It's especially kid-friendly.	B. Its exhibits are the latest.
C. It tells Australia's early history.	D. It reflects Sydney's life near the sea.
2. Where does the Exploring Australia exhibit take place?

A. Powerhouse Museum.	B. Museum of Sydney.
C. Australian Museum.	D. Australian National Maritime Museum.
3. Who are the intended readers of this text?

A. Students.	B. Tourists.	C. Historians.	D. Journalists.
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An extremely rare manuscript (手稿) signed by English naturalist Charles Darwin is expected to fetch up to \$790,000 at a Sotheby's auction next month.

The document contains a passage from the famous 1859 work *On the Origin of Species*, in which Darwin put forth his theory of evolution. The document was once thought to be a deserted page from an earlier manuscript of the work. But experts now understand it was written in 1865 and sent to the editor of the *Auto-graphic Mirror* who had requested a signed writing sample from Darwin.

"While some of Darwin's notes and manuscript pages have survived over the last hundred or more years, he was known to keep revising his publications, often throwing away pages from

working drafts as waste paper, making them extremely rare," Sotheby's said in a statement.

On the Origin of Species was voted the most influential academic book of all time in a public poll held during Academic Book Week in 2015. The book offers Darwin's revolutionary idea that species evolve over generations in the process of natural selection.

Darwin backed up his theory with evidence collected during his 1831—1836 voyage on the H.M.S. Beagle, during which he observed and collected specimens (标本) from a number of species. On the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador, Darwin noted that the finches (鸣雀) on the island were similar to finches on the mainland; however, the availability of different foods in each area had led to differences in beak shapes.

The manuscript will be placed on display at Sotheby's in New York between Nov. 30 and Dec 8, and online bids will be accepted between Nov. 25 and Dec. 8. The auction house estimates that the document will fetch between \$ 600,000 and \$790,000.

The auction, which is titled Age of Wonder, will also include a first edition of On the Origin of Species and a copy of scientific paper by Darwin and another naturalist.

4. What do we know about the manuscript?

- A. It's a page of On the Origin of Species. B. It's a draft of Darwin's scientific paper.
C. It's a signed writing sample to an editor. D. It's waste paper from Darwin's study.
5. What makes Darwin's On the Origin of Species the most influential academic book?
A. His methods of research. B. His adventure on the sea.
C. The rare manuscript. D. His theory of evolution.

6. What does the underlined phrase "backed up" mean in Paragraph 5?

- A. supported B. explained C. declared D. created

7. What is the purpose of the auction?

- A. To put the manuscript on sale. B. To display Darwin's works.
C. To vote the best academic books. D. To release a new discovery.

C

A volunteer team in South Africa is rescuing pangolin from illegal trade as the animals face growing threats of extinction.

Pangolin, or scaly ant-eaters as they are otherwise known, are unique species found in Asia and Africa. They are covered in hard scales (鳞甲). When they feel threatened, they roll up into a tight ball with only their scales exposed.

Pangolin are little studied and little understood species. However, they are poached and illegally traded in Asia and Africa. Their meat is considered a delicacy in many Asian countries and the scales are used in expensive clothing and handbags. But much of the illegal trade in pangolin involves their scales, which are thought to fight illnesses. High demand for their scales has resulted in poaching and illegal trade despite the fact that the species is protected.

The African Pangolin Working Group in Johannesburg is a volunteer team of veterinarians (兽医) and wildlife experts. They take care of their wounds, feed them and bring them back to health. Nicci Wright heads the group.

"When we receive those pangolin they are all very weak, whether they have been with the poachers for a few days or up to two weeks," Wright said. "They have got wounds and injuries, and it is very pitiful and very difficult to emotionally deal with that kind of suffering and abuse."

The group is not just treating pangolin. They also help police to identify and catch poachers and traders, often in undercover operations. They also work on anti-trafficking measures. The latest program is to train dogs to sniff out pangolin being hidden and transported.

It is reported that 97 tons of pangolin scales were seized from smugglers who tried to take them out of Africa last year. This amounts to about 150,000 poached animals. However, it's only about 20 percent of the total number, because the rest escaped with the poachers. "If this trend continues, there is a very likely extinction event for all species of the pangolin," Wright noted.

8. Why are pangolin considered unique mammals?

- A. Their meat makes delicious food. B. They have scales to protect themselves.
C. They are in danger of dying out. D. They are little understood species.

9. What pushes the poaching and illegal trade of pangolin?

- A. Food shortages in Africa. B. Health benefits of their meat.
C. Medicinal value of their scales. D. The demand of fashion industry.

10. What do the volunteer team's efforts focus on?

- A. Catching the poachers and illegal traders.

- B. Training dogs to find the hidden pangolin.
- C. Reporting any illegal trade or poaching.
- D. Treating and tending the rescued pangolin.

11. What is Nicci Wright's major concern according to the last paragraph?

- A. Pangolin' suffering and abuse.
- B. Extinction of all pangolin species.
- C. A decline in pangolin populations.
- D. The research on pangolin' s behavior.

D

Chemically, there are many different alcohols. All of them are poisons for almost all living things. After a person swallows a drink containing alcohol, the alcohol is absorbed rapidly into the bloodstream. It is then slowly removed and burned up, changing entirely in the process to carbon dioxide and water, mostly by action of the liver. The effects of alcohol on the body come from its effect on the brain. And they depend upon the amount of alcohol that builds up in the bloodstream.

As with many other poisons, a small amount of alcohol has some special effects. In small amounts it acts as a stimulant. People who are "uptight"—tense and nervous—are apt to become more relaxed and talkative, and seem to lose their worries. For this reason, some people drink a little alcohol after a hard day's work.

The trouble with alcohol begins with just a little more—just a slightly higher amount—in the bloodstream. Then it becomes a depressant. Depressants make people slower at thinking and slower at moving. But people are apt to think they are smarter and faster. That's bad. You can easily understand why they should not be driving a car.

There's another part about drinking too much alcohol, which is even worse. People are likely to lose self-control. Then they are likely to drink even more. Those who are drunk are not very nice to be around and can be dangerous—to themselves and others. Some people are compulsive drinkers. Even a small amount of alcohol "sets them off," and they keep on drinking. These people are called alcoholics. The American Medical Association says they have the disease of alcoholism. So far, no one has found a cure. The only treatment for an alcoholic is to never take a drink of alcohol—not even a little bit. That may sound simple, but for an alcoholic it's not.

12. Which part of body does alcohol have the most effects on?

- A. The bloodstream.
- B. The heart.
- C. The brain.
- D. The liver.

13. Why do people like to drink alcohol after a day's work?

- A. To relax themselves.
- B. To make them smarter.
- C. To have a good sleep.
- D. To become braver.

14. What does the author's suggestion to alcoholics?

- A. Drink a little bit each day.
- B. Cut down on the amount.
- C. Never drive after drinking.
- D. Stop drinking completely.

15. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The benefits of alcohol drinking.
- B. The effects of alcohol on people.
- C. The treatments on alcoholism.
- D. The causes of getting drunk.

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。

The gradual heating of Earth's surface, oceans and atmosphere is primarily caused by human activity. We burn fossil fuels, and pump carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These gases act like a greenhouse. 16

Already, the consequences of global warming are measurable and visible. 17 Lakes around the world are warming rapidly—in some cases faster than the surrounding environment. Animals are changing migration patterns, and plants are budding their leaves earlier in the spring and dropping them later in the fall.

One of the most immediate and obvious consequences of global warming is the increase in temperatures around the world. The average global temperature has increased by 0.8°C over the past 100 years, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 18 That year, Earth's surface temperature was 0.99°C warmer than the average across the entire 20th century.

19 We have more unpredictable extreme weather. These extremes come in different flavors. One effect can be colder-than-normal winters. Changes in climate can cause the boundary between the cold North Pole air and the warm equatorial air to migrate south. 20 This is why some areas can have a sudden cold snap or colder-than-normal winter, even during the

- long-term trend of global warming.
- A. That will bring with it cold, Arctic air.
 - B. They trap in heat and cause global warming.
 - C. An immediate consequence is freezing weather.
 - D. Our Earth is heating up, and heating up quickly.
 - E. Ice is melting in both polar ice caps and mountain glaciers.
 - F. Since 1895, the hottest year on record worldwide was 2016.
 - G. As global average temperatures go up, weather patterns are changing.

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。

Egyptian table tennis player Ibrahim Hamadtou didn't win a medal, or even score a victory. But he has become one of the most 21 stories at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

Hamadtou lost his 22 in a train accident when he was just 10 years old. But that did not 23 his love of sports. He used to play both football and table tennis. After the accident, he felt lost and stayed 24 at home for three years. Then he went back to football, but football was too 25 for him. With no arms, he couldn't protect himself when he fell!

After several 26, he found that he could play table tennis with his mouth. It took him nearly a year of 27 to hold the racket (球拍) with his mouth and make the 28 with his feet.

He first competed at the Rio Paralympics, and was finally able to fulfill his lifelong 29 of competing in Paralympics. He lost his first two matches, but did 30 the respect of other players like David Wetherill. "He's a legend in table tennis," said Wetherill. "I know I won today but I think he has 31 far more skills than I have. In Tokyo, he lost to a Chinese player and a player from South Korea, 32 all the competitions at his second Paralympics. However, he has a(n) 33 for the world about what disability really means, in his eyes.

"I want to tell everybody that nothing is 34, and everybody should work hard for what you love and what you think is good for yourself," he said. "The 35 is not in arms or legs; it is not to stick to whatever you would like to do."

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|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. interesting | B. inspiring | C. depressing | D. surprising |
| 22. A. parents | B. legs | C. arms | D. friends |
| 23. A. reduce | B. beat | C. lose | D. fall |
| 24. A. in shape | B. held up | C. shut up | D. in comfort |
| 25. A. intense | B. tiring | C. noisy | D. dangerous |
| 26. A. thoughts | B. matches | C. injuries | D. attempts |
| 27. A. practice | B. failure | C. waiting | D. challenge |
| 28. A. start | B. hit | C. serve | D. ball |
| 29. A. chance | B. journey | C. road | D. dream |
| 30. A. earn | B. pay | C. deserve | D. give |
| 31. A. developed | B. adopted | C. demonstrated | D. extended |
| 32. A. abandoning | B. ending | C. winning | D. joining |
| 33. A. example | B. message | C. quote | D. lesson |
| 34. A. unfortunate | B. comfortable | C. meaningful | D. impossible |
| 35. A. disability | B. pity | C. suffering | D. belief |

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 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jacopo Della Ragione was born and raised in Florence, Italy. While 36 student of Medieval History at Milan University, he also learned graphic design and printing. In 2001, his passion for China's traditional and modern art brought him to Beijing, and he 37 (work) there ever since.

In July 2001, Ragione was in China 38 Beijing won the right to host the 2008 Olympic Games. He witnessed this historic moment and shared in the 39 (happy) of the Chinese people. He has worked in many companies in China and also married a girl in Beijing, 40 has allowed him to know China better.

When 41 (talk) about how he carries out his work, Ragione said he designs the picture in his mind first, and then follows the instincts (本能) of his body 42 (finish) the job. "It's a bit

like China's calligraphy and Kung Fu, which has brought me much inspiration," he said.

Ragione is now deeply attached 43 China. He has witnessed the great changes that have taken place here: streets have become more lively, buses are more advanced, and traveling by subway has become more convenient....

"I have visited many cities in China, and Beijing is the one I love 44 (much). I fell in love with it 45 (gradual). Italy is where I was born, and Beijing is my home now," he said in fluent Chinese.

第三部分 写作 (共两节; 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华。最近,你加入了学校的英语社团 (English Club)。请给你的英国笔友 Lucy 写信介绍情况。内容包括:

1. 社团介绍;
2. 社团活动安排;
3. 个人期待。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Lucy,

Yours sincerely
Li Hua

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

One day, Reuben, a 12-year-old boy, saw something in a shop window that set his heart racing. The price—five dollars—was beyond his means, but he went in the shop anyway.

Poorly dressed, he went up and told the shopkeeper what he wanted, adding, "I don't have the money right now. Will you please hold it for me for some time?"

"I'll try," the shopkeeper smiled. "Folks around here don't usually have money to spend on such things. It should keep for a while."

Reuben decided to raise the five dollars by himself. Walking along a side street, he had an idea. People built their own houses in his town, using nails purchased in Hessian sacks (粗麻袋) from a local factory. The sacks were sometimes thrown away. Reuben knew he could sell them back to the factory for five cents a piece.

Every day after school, Reuben went around the town, collecting nail sacks. The school closed for the summer, and he was still wandering in the town, searching for his treasures. Often he was tired and hungry, but the thought of the object in the shop window kept him going. Sometimes his mother Dora would ask: "Reuben, where were you? We were waiting for you to have dinner."

"Playing, Mum. Sorry."

Dora would look at him in his face and shake her head. Boys!

One day in spring, he counted his coins and found he needed twenty cents more. He had to find four sacks and sell them before the day ended. Late in the afternoon, just before the buyer was about to close up, Reuben arrived and sold the four sacks. With the coins in his hand, he murmured a thank you and ran away.

注意:

1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Clutching the five dollars, he headed for the shop.

Dora opened it carefully and a lovely jewel box appeared.