

绝密★启用并使用完毕前

山东省实验中学 2023 届高三第一次模拟考试

英语试题 2023.05

(本试卷共 10 页, 共三部分; 全卷满分 120 分, 考试用时 100 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题纸上。
2. 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 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。
3. 非选择题的作答: 用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内, 写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

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 most innovative libraries around the world

Some libraries use unique architecture to encourage visitors to explore the shelves and settle down with a new book, or use roving libraries to bring books to hard-to-reach populations. No matter how they achieve it, these novel libraries are keeping the magic of reading alive.

Beach Library (Albena, Bulgaria)

Reading a book on the beach is a classic, and in Bulgaria, one library encourages tourists to do just that. The white, weather-resistant shelves lined up not far from the surf feature 6,000 books in 15 languages so every visitor can find the perfect read to enjoy while bathed in the sunshine.

The Camel Library Service (North Eastern Province, Kenya)

To fight low literacy rates in the desert of Kenya, the government created a movable library composed of nine camels bringing books to villages. The library travels four days a week serving the region. Currently the service focuses on children, but with more funding they plan to increase their reach both in distance and the titles they carry.

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

Seikei University Library (Tokyo, Japan)

Libraries are usually known for their quiet atmosphere, but this one encourages conversation. The library was designed with space-age, free-standing soundproofed pods(吊舱) to respect those who need uninterrupted study, while also being beneficial to other methods of learning; they serve as perfect spots for study groups and lively discussions.

Macquarie University Library (Sydney, Australia)

A surprising combination of cutting-edge and sustainable, this building, featuring a green roof, was made from recycled materials and designed to imitate the look of a eucalyptus tree. It is also state of the art, using robots to bring requested books to the front desk.

1. Who is more likely to visit the Camel Library?
- A. The government officials. B. Kids in the desert of Kenya.
C. The local villagers in the region. D. Fundraisers of this service.
2. What makes Seikei University Library different from other libraries?
- A. Its quiet reading atmosphere. B. Its unique design of space-age.
C. Its freedom of lively discussions. D. Its weather-resistant shelves.
3. Which library is a good example of going green?
- A. Beach Library. B. The Camel Library Service.
C. Seikei University Library. D. Macquarie University Library.

B

Timothy was exhausted for he worked extended hours. Although earning a low wage and handling ill-mannered customers, he always put servicing those who sat at his tables well on the front burner of his mind. He went about his daily duties carefully, putting on a smiling face as customers complained about the food or questioned the bill.

Usually as night deepened, preparing to close the business, he would notice a couple of customers walk in, sit down and order drinks. Most of the crew had left by closing time, but Timothy stayed to serve. Eventually, the last round was ordered and he gave them the bill. The minimum tip was suggested on the receipt. "Tomorrow will be better," he murmured.

But luck wouldn't always smile on him. Evening approaching, a group of teenagers

stepped in. Thankfully, they were polite and respectful. Their cheerful behavior began to affect him. As always, he did his best to make their dining experience a pleasant one.

Time dragged on and they finished their drinks. He placed the bill on the table, accompanied with some candies. The group placed their notes on the receipt and left smiling. When he returned to clear the table, he was astonished. A tip of \$3 was sitting there, staring at him, but their total bill amounted to \$100. He'd gone above and beyond to serve them. How could they be so rude?

Later that week, he battled to brush off the awkward memories. He arrived at work and expected it to be like any other day, but there was something left on the desk for him, a two-page handwritten letter from the teenagers with \$18 attached, in which they explained they were unaware of how to tip appropriately due to it being their first time in this bar. Everything suddenly made sense.

Timothy thumbed up what they did with a big grin and he was so moved by their gesture that he uploaded a picture of the letter sharing their admirable efforts. The reaction was more than positive.

4. What did Timothy focus on in his job?

- A. Getting more tips.
- B. Working longer hours.
- C. Providing better service.
- D. Being a nicer colleague.

5. What made the teenagers leave a tip of \$3?

- A. Dissatisfaction with the drinks.
- B. Ignorance of the tipping culture.
- C. Gratefulness to Timothy.
- D. Misunderstanding of the bill.

6. Which of the following best describes Timothy?

- A. Patient and humorous.
- B. Positive and devoted.
- C. Generous and tolerant.
- D. Ambitious and creative.

7. What can we learn from the teenagers?

- A. One good turn deserves another.
- B. Actions speak louder than words.
- C. Apologies make for harmony.
- D. It's good to make things right.

C

We all know eating ultra-processed foods that make our lives easier—such as sauces, and frozen pizza—isn't good for our health. Studies have found they can raise our risk of obesity, heart problems, diabetes and cancer. They may even shorten our lives. Now, a new study has revealed eating more ultra-processed foods may contribute to overall cognitive (认知的) decline, including the brain executive functioning—the ability to process information and make decisions.

“While in need of further study, the new results are quite compelling and emphasize the critical role for proper nutrition in preserving and promoting brain health and reducing risk for brain diseases,” said Tanzi, professor at Harvard Medical School. He was not involved in the study but he said in his book, “They are very high in sugar, salt and fat, promoting systemic inflammation, perhaps the most major threat to healthy aging. Meanwhile, since they are convenient and quick, they also replace fiber foods important for maintaining the health and balance of bacteria in your gut,” he added, “which is particularly important for brain health and reducing risk of age-related brain diseases like Alzheimer.”

The study, presented at the 2022 Alzheimer's Association International Conference, followed over 10,000 Brazilians for 10 years. “In Brazil, ultra-processed foods make up 25% to 30% of total calorie intake. We have McDonald's and Burger King. It is not very different from many other Western countries,” said coauthor Dr. Suemoto. Ultra-processed foods are defined as “industrial formulations of food substances containing little or no whole foods and typically include flavorings, colorings and other chemical additives” according to the study.

“People consuming over 20% of daily calories from processed foods had a 28% faster decline in global cognition and a 25% faster decline in executive functioning compared to people who not,” said study coauthor Natalia. Those in the study who ate the most ultra-processed foods were “more likely to be younger, women, White, had higher education and incomes, and were more likely to have never smoked,” the study found.

“People need to know they should cook more,” Suemoto said. “And it's worth it because you're going to protect your heart and guard your brain,” she added.

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第4页 (共10页)

8. What does the underlined word “compelling” mean in Paragraph 2?
A. Convincing. B. Surprising. C. Suspicious. D. Invaluable.
9. What do we know from the passage?
A. Whoever never cooks is sure to develop Alzheimer.
B. Ultra-processed foods only affect your executive function.
C. Tanzi is the first to find the problem with Ultra-processed foods.
D. Brazilians' calorie intake is not different from most westerners.
10. Who is likely to eat more ultra-processed foods?
A. An old beggar. B. A heavy smoker.
C. A young professor. D. A low-income man.
11. What's the main idea of this passage?
A. Ultra-processed foods can harm your health.
B. Fiber foods can reduce the risk of Alzheimer.
C. Fiber foods may maintain the balance of bacteria.
D. Ultra-processed foods will lead to cognitive decline.

D

What defines us? If pressed, I would answer that if there is any part of me that sits at my core, then surely it must be my moral center, my deep-seated sense of right and wrong.

And I often feel that I'm a slightly different person in each language I speak—more determined in English, more relaxed in French, and more emotional in Czech. Is it possible that, along with these differences, my moral guidelines also point in somewhat different directions depending on the language I'm using?

In a research led by Albert Costa, volunteers were presented with a moral dilemma known as the “train problem”: Imagine that a train is charging at five people standing on the track, unable to move. The only way to stop the train and spare the five people is push another stranger off a footbridge into its path. Costa and his colleagues found that posing the dilemma in a language that volunteers had learned as a foreign tongue dramatically increased their willingness to push the sacrificial person off the footbridge, from fewer than 20% respondents using their native language to about 50% of those using the foreign one.

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第5页 (共10页)

In another research conducted by Janet Geipel, volunteers read acts that many people find immoral, such as stories where someone cooked and ate his dog after it had been killed by a car. Those who read the stories in a foreign language perceived these actions less wrong than those who read them in their native tongue.

The difference in this judgment comes down to two separate and competing thinking patterns—one of these, a quick and direct feeling, and the other, careful deliberation about the greatest good for the largest number. When we use a foreign language, we unconsciously sink into the more deliberate mode simply because the effort of operating in our non-native language activates our cognitive system. This is similar to findings that reading math problems in a hard-to-read typeface (字体) makes people less likely to make careless mistakes.

12. What can we learn about the author from the first two paragraphs?
- A. He invests time in studying languages.
B. He perceives languages differ slightly.
C. He ignores the role of moral concepts.
D. He thinks languages relate to morals.
13. How did the author prove his viewpoint?
- A. By carefully citing examples.
B. By collecting and listing data.
C. By conducting experiments.
D. By analyzing people's habits.
14. Why are "math problems" mentioned?
- A. To justify a thinking pattern.
B. To present a new finding.
C. To clarify the cognitive system.
D. To warn against making mistakes.
15. What's a suitable title for the passage?
- A. Morality: The Core of People
B. Languages: Insights into Judgments
C. Languages: A Shaping Power to Morality
D. Morality: A New Way to Learn Languages

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。

How to Take to Become a Morning Person

As we all know, early to bed and early to rise is beneficial to health. 16 Here are some tips for you to take to become a morning person.

• Seek out as much natural light as possible. The secret to becoming a morning person is exposure to bright light. 17 When you wake up, pop outside for a walk around the block, or sit out back while you sip a cup of coffee. Besides, the black-out curtains you might use to foster a very dark sleeping environment isn't recommended. If the brightness bothers you overnight, consider wearing an eye mask that you take off as you start to wake up.

• 18 There are two ways to approach your journey to early rising. You could force yourself to get up at your desired time every day, knowing that you'll feel tired in the first few days but will naturally start falling asleep earlier within a few weeks. You can shift half an hour, wait a few days, shift another half an hour, wait a few days, and then shift another half an hour. Step by step it's easier for you to tolerate.

• Go to bed early in the evenings. A consistent bedtime isn't as crucial as sticking to the same rising time every day, but it's still important to make sure you're getting enough sleep. Most people should aim for at least seven hours a night. 19 Cut back on how much exposure to bright light you're getting, because being exposed to artificial light in the late evening holds back your body's ability to generate melatonin (褪黑素), which can interfere with both your ability to fall asleep and your sleep quality.

• Plan something to look forward to. To motivate you out of bed, you should treat yourself to something special you can enjoy the moment you get up. For example, you won't miss your favorite coffee or pastries when your alarm goes off at 5 a.m.. 20

- A. Ease in gradually.
- B. Be consistent with your schedule.
- C. You're not fearing it if you think of these.
- D. The sun is the driver of our internal clock.
- E. Enough sleep will enhance your immune function.
- F. However, it really needs dramatic courage to pull yourself out of the warm bed.
- G. Thus, you'll probably need to inch your bedtime forward as you transition to a new schedule.

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第7页（共10页）

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。

One day, on my way to a fried chicken shop, I noticed many people warming up at the starting line. Runners of all ages, 21 and sizes, were preparing for the 5-kilometer running. I 22 everyone looked glad and proud there, high-fives happening everywhere, accompanied by friendly encouragement and wishes. I 23 what caused such enthusiasm. The idea of running for any reason 24 running towards an ice-cream truck had never been appealing to me.

As the runners took their places at the starting line, I heard 25 cheers from the bleachers (看台). I decided to stay and watch the whole race. The officials 26 for the start and all the runners rushed forward. They ran with 27 initially, but halfway, some runners looked tired, and one girl appeared 28 exhausted. I guessed she would 29 in no time. Just then, a man in the bleachers shouted to the girl, "Come on, Tiffany! You can do it!" Hearing the words, Tiffany gave a 30 smile to the man and continued running. Soon some other runners who were slowing down also received 31 from people in the bleachers. No one seemed to drop out.

Finally, Tiffany managed to arrive at the finishing line breathlessly. 32, she wasn't the winner, but she was pleased to finish the whole race. She raised her 33 in the air happily. Some other runners arrived one by one, and they 34 each other. Inspired, I began trying to avoid fast food and doing exercise after that day, which changed me a lot. Now I become healthier and more 35.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. forms | B. shapes | C. heights | D. names |
| 22. A. witnessed | B. appreciated | C. realized | D. confirmed |
| 23. A. knew | B. accepted | C. wondered | D. doubted |
| 24. A. or rather | B. other than | C. more than | D. rather than |
| 25. A. imaginable | B. colorful | C. admirable | D. powerful |
| 26. A. signaled | B. waved | C. shouted | D. asked |
| 27. A. ease | B. caution | C. curiosity | D. purpose |
| 28. A. occasionally | B. probably | C. slightly | D. particularly |

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第 8 页 (共 10 页)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 29. A. turn down | B. burst out | C. take in | D. give up |
| 30. A. bitter | B. regretful | C. shameful | D. brief |
| 31. A. cheers | B. gifts | C. congratulations | D. sighs |
| 32. A. Sadly | B. Obviously | C. Unfortunately | D. Amazingly |
| 33. A. head | B. fingers | C. arms | D. legs |
| 34. A. dragged | B. comforted | C. congratulated | D. greeted |
| 35. A. skeptical | B. confident | C. careful | D. conservative |

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。

Quyi is a general term for all kinds of talking and singing arts in China. It originated from oral literature, the talking and singing performances of ancient people. It refers 36 (primary) to storytelling, accompanied by body movements. There are many different types of quyi performance in China, such as comic dialogues, dagu, pingshu and shuanghuang, among 37 the crosstalk is most popular.

The crosstalk, also 38 (know) as xiangsheng in Chinese, a kind of folk art with “comic” dialogues began as 39 form of street performance and is generally thought to have taken form in the late Qing Dynasty, particularly during the rule of the Xianfeng Emperor and the Tongzhi Emperor in the mid-1800s.

The crosstalk realizes 40 (it) artistic presentation by means of imitation, talking, teasing and singing. The jokes 41 (hide) in the baofu, or “package”. When the right time comes, they are suddenly spilled out, just like the funny stuff being thrown out of a carefully wrapped package, thus unexpectedly but logically with a second thought, 42 (cause) the audience to laugh. Most of the crosstalk 43 (story) come from daily life. Others are based on folk jokes, historic legends, events and word games. The stage props (道具) are quite simple; a fan, a handkerchief 44 a table will be adequate. Normally, a crosstalk performance is done by two people. Up to now, the crosstalk has become a nationwide 45 (entertain) loved by different walks of people.

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第 9 页（共 10 页）

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。你的英国笔友 Mike 一直想来中国旅游，但由于疫情未能成行。请你写信告知他现在可以实现他的中国之旅。内容包括：

1. 推荐景点；
2. 提供帮助；
3. 表达祝愿。

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。

Our church congregation (集会) in Toronto has a way of assisting those who have financial difficulties without making the receiver feel shame or guilt. Money is dropped into an offering box with only the name of the receiver on the envelope. The envelopes are then distributed to those members without them knowing the name of the giver.

There came a time when my husband and I were among those in need. Both of us lost jobs at that time and there was little hope that we could be employed within a short time. Of course, out of self-esteem, we did not talk about our financial difficulty with anyone else. The only reason our children knew was that we had to cut back on many things. Still, we hoped they were not aware of the extent of our need, nor of how much their father and I were suffering because of it. We did not want to burden them with a problem they could do nothing to solve.

With time going by, our situation wasn't improving, and my husband and I knew that we would have to look for outside help. In that cold winter, just as we reached the point of despair, our church gave us a gift envelope that had been left in the offering box. You couldn't imagine how overjoyed we were on receiving such a very substantial amount of money, which was enough to bring us through that desperate time. We couldn't help but wonder who had given such a generous gift. We were extremely relieved and enormously grateful. In this way, we could survive during this tough period with the money. Besides, we needn't worry about our son's university tuition, that is, he needn't apply for any loan (贷款), because he had taken a part-time job and worked hard to earn some money since he was nine years old. He had been a paper carrier for *The Toronto Star*, a car washer, a dishwasher and so on. He had been careful for his small earnings so we had trusted him to leave all his wages with him instead of putting it into the bank towards his education.

Paragraph 1:

A year later, our son was applying for a student loan. _____

Paragraph 2:

Finally, in tears, my son told me he had put his savings in the offering box for us. _____

高三第一次模拟考试 英语试题 第 10 页（共 10 页）

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