

# 鹰潭市 2023 届高三第一次模拟考试

## 英语试题

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本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，全卷满分为 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的学校、班别、姓名、学号、考试科目写在答题卷上。
2. 试题所有答案均答在本试卷的答题卷上

### 第 I 卷（选择题，共 100 分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 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. Why are the speakers unable to go on vacation twice this year?

- A. The man has to repair the house.
- B. The man only has one week's leave.
- C. They cannot afford it.

2. When will the woman leave Turkey?

- A. In June.
- B. In July.
- C. In September.

3. Who might print out the documents?

- A. Mrs. Green.
- B. Miss Jones.
- C. Mr. Collins.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. An art museum.
- B. A painting.
- C. An artist.

5. What is the man dissatisfied with about the restaurant?

- A. The food.
- B. The service.
- C. The price.

第二节 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 is Arthur trying to do?

- A. Do the housework.            B. Focus on his study.            C. Sing a song.

7. Who is Cindy probably talking to?

- A. Her classmate.            B. Her father.            C. Her brother.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man regret doing?

- A. Majoring in Accounting.  
B. Becoming an accountant.  
C. Withdrawing from the accounting course.

9. How does the man feel about his current job?

- A. It's interesting.            B. It's dull.            C. It's difficult.

10. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Introduce the man to her friend.

- B. Work in her friend's firm.

- C. Cook a meal for the man.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does Bob do when shopping?

- A. Buy what he likes.            B. Buy cheap things.            C. Overlook the prices.

12. In which aspect does Lily probably spend the most?

- A. Clothes.            B. Eating.            C. Housing.

13. How much money does Bob spend on clothes a month?

- A. \$2, 000.            B. \$1, 500.            C. \$500.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What are the speakers likely to do?

- A. Cancel the booking.            B. Enjoy the tea.            C. Make tea for Mike.

15. Why are the speakers angry with Mike?

- A. He forgot to phone them.  
B. He is too aggressive.  
C. He didn't keep the appointment.

16. How will the man probably communicate with Mike?

- A. By letter.                      B. By phone.                      C. In person.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did Larry Walters fail to become a pilot?

- A. He was not tall enough.  
B. He had poor sight.  
C. He lacked professional knowledge.

18. What did Larry Walters prepare for his flight?

- A. Food and drinks.              B. Two chairs.                      C. 54 weather balloons.

19. How high did Larry Walters intend to fly?

- A. About 100 feet above his backyard.  
B. About 45 feet above his backyard.  
C. About 30 feet above his backyard.

20. What is Robert Davies?

- A. A policeman.                      B. A journalist.                      C. A driver.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Many students are confused about the difference between "whether" and "if", It is a little bit complicated as in many cases they are very similar and interchangeable, but in other cases only one option is possible.

### "Whether" & "If"-Similarities

Both "whether" and "if" can be used in reported speech with verbs such as "ask", For example: "I asked her if I could take her car." "I asked her whether I could take her car." "She asked me if I spoke French." "She asked me whether I spoke French." "She asked if I liked it." "She asked whether I liked it." However, there are many other cases where it is only possible to use "whether". Let's see a few examples.

## “Whether”

We use "whether" (and an infinitive with "to") after the verbs "know" "ask" and "wonder" when there are two or more alternatives or options. For example: "I don't know whether to go to the cinema or whether to go to the theatre. "It isn't always necessary to mention the second "whether". So, we could say the previous sentence like this: "I don't know whether to go to the cinema or (whether) to go to the theatre. "You can also use "or not" instead of mentioning the other option: "I don't know whether to go to the cinema or not. "We always use "whether" if there is a preposition: "We were thinking about whether we should go early. "And we often use "whether" when it is followed by an infinitive with "to": "I was wondering whether to tell you or Steve. "

## “If”

It is NOT possible to use "if" when there are two alternative options, particularly with expressions like "I'm not sure", "I don't know" and "wonder" plus an infinitive with "to". For example: "I'm not sure whether to go to France or Italy. " It is NOT possible to say, "I'm not sure if.

..

"I don't know whether to tell Michael or Sam. "It is NOT possible to say, "I don't know if. . . "

"I've been wondering whether to go by train or plane." It is NOT possible to say, "I've been wondering if. . . "

21. The text is mainly intended for students with \_\_\_ problems.

A. reading      B. grammar      C. writing      D. listening

22. Which of the following is acceptable according to the text?

A. I wonder if he is a fan of pop music or not.

B. I'm not sure if Sarah will lecture now or later.

C. I don't know yet if I'll make it to Henry's party.

D. I often get asked about if you can ride if you are overweight.

23. How does the writer explain the usage of "whether" and "if"?

A By giving definitions.

B. By giving examples.

C. By making quotations.

D. By analyzing cause and effect.



## B

A 63-year-old Chinese carpenter's traditional skills have become an unexpected Internet hit as he creates woodwork with a single piece of wood, without glue, screws or nails. Wang Dewen, known as "Grandpa Amu" on YouTube, has been praised as the modern day Lu Ban, a well-known Chinese structural engineer during the Zhou Dynasty, thanks to his rich carpentry (木工手工艺) knowledge.

Grandpa Amu's most popular video, which shows him making a delicate wooden arch bridge, has gone viral on YouTube, gaining more than 40 million views. "If you do something, you have to love it, and you have to be interested in it; however, being interested doesn't mean there's only happiness and no pain." Grandpa Amu shared when talking about his excellent carpentry skills.

His most popular works include a folding stool, a model of the China pavilion from the 2010 Shanghai Expo, and an apple-shaped interlocking puzzle, known as a Lu Ban lock. Grandpa Amu follows an ancient Chinese mortise and tenon (榫卯) technique, which means no nails or glue are involved in the entire process of building the arch bridge.

The master carpenter has also made several wooden toys for his grandson using the same technique. His young grandson's favorites include a walking Peppa Pig and a bubble blowing machine. Attracting over 1.17 million fans on YouTube, Grandpa Amu's videos so far have gained more than 200 million views.

His wonderful woodworking skills, using the same mortise and tenon joints found in the Forbidden City, were developed from the age of thirteen as a way of supporting his family in East China's Shandong Province. "The grandson is so happy as there have been so many fine and unique toys made by grandpa from an early age," commented one netizen; while another said "It's amazing. I hope these traditional crafts can be passed on!"

24. Why is Grandpa Amu regarded as the modern day Lu Ban?

- A. For his simple words.
- B. For his popular videos.
- C. For his carpentry skills.
- D. For his excellent arch bridge.

25. What do Grandpa Amu's remarks mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. Theory is from practice.
- B. Success depends on love.

C. Excellent skills lie in hard work. D. Happiness comes from interest.

26. What is the unique feature of Grandpa Amu's craft works?

A. No nails or glue.

B. Delicate design.

C. The apple shape. D. The wooden material.

27. What message does this text mainly convey?

A. Being popular means more fans.

B. Perfect skills earn more money.

C. Supporting family needs more skills.

D. Traditional crafts deserve handing down.

C

People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm. A global study looked at the average height of 18-year-olds in 200 countries between 1922 and 2022.

The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1922, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1922 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare. "An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role," he added.

A little extra height brings a number of advantages, says Elio Riboli of Imperial College. "Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy," he said. "This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular (心血管的) disease among taller people."

But while height has increased around the world, the trend in many countries of north and sub-Saharan Africa causes concern, says Riboli. While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has **reversed** in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

“ One reason for these decreases in height is the economic situation in the 1980s, "said Alexander Moradi of the University of Sussex. The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

Bentham believes the global trend of increasing height has important implications. “ How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in, " he said. “ If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come. "

28. What does the global study tell us about people's height in the last hundred years?

- A. There is a remarkable difference across continents.
- B. There has been a marked increase in most countries.
- C. The speed of increase in people's height has been quickening.
- D. The general increase in women's height is bigger than in men's.

29. What does James Bentham say about genetics in the increase of people's height?

- A. It counts less than generally thought.
- B. It outweighs nutrition and healthcare.
- C. It impacts more on an individual than on a population.
- D. It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

30. What does Elio Riboli say about taller people?

- A. They tend to live longer.
- B. They enjoy an easier life.
- C. They risk fewer cancers.
- D. They have greater expectations in life.

31. What does the underlined word in paragraph 5 mean?

- A. backspin
- B. risen
- C. confirmed
- D. stabilized

D

According to the majority of Americans, women are every bit as capable of being good political leaders as men. The same can be said of their ability to dominate the corporate boardroom (公司董事会). And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and

ability for creation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counter-parts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate (选民) and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. 73% believe men will still continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, and only 24% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. However, Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 87% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

32. What do most Americans think of women leaders according to a new Pew Research Center survey?

- A. They have to do more to distinguish themselves.
- B. They have to strive harder to win their positions.
- C. They are stronger than men in terms of intelligence.
- D. They are just as smart and innovative as men.

33. What do we learn from previous survey findings about women seeking leadership roles?

- A. They are lacking in toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.
- B. They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.

C. Their failures may have something to do with family duties.

D. Relatively few are interrupted in their career advancement.

34. What is the primary factor keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?

A. Personality traits. B. Gender prejudice.

C. Family responsibilities.

D. Lack of positions.

35. What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future on the whole?

A. More and more women will sit in the corporate boardroom.

B. Gender imbalance in leadership of corporate America is likely to change.

C. The public is undecided about whether women will make good political leaders.

D. People have opposing opinions as to whether they will have a woman political leader.

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。全科试题免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》。

Rabbits are a courageous little species able to live on every continent, except Antarctica. Alongside the beginning of 2023, the new Year of the Rabbit has started!<sup>36</sup>

### **Cultural image of rabbits in China**

Rabbits are instinctively quiet but agile（敏捷），which suits traditional Chinese aesthetic values of being gentle and cultivated. There is a view of rabbits in Chinese culture as being smart and gentle. <sup>37</sup>\_, a Chinese idiom praising people who are smart and agile like a rabbit.

Legend has it that there is a Jade Rabbit living on the moon which is the pet of Chang'e, a goddess widely known in China. This can explain why rabbits are regarded as an auspicious sign.

Also, in ancient China, it was common sense that the more children you had, the luckier and happier you would be. This belief made the rabbit a popular sign of good fortune. <sup>38</sup>

### **Cultural image of rabbits in the West**

Similarly in the West, rabbits are full of vitality and fertile in nature, with populations growing to enormous sizes in short amounts of time. Rabbits are also considered to be incredibly lucky in the West, with several traditions illustrating how to gain the animal's good luck for yourself.

A hunter being able to catch a rabbit in the first place is also a sign of good luck. Another tradition for good luck found in North America and the UK is to say the word “rabbit” on the first morning of every month.

39 It is a rabbit that Alice follows in the story of Alice in Wonderland to escape the normal world and helps to begin her adventure. Rabbits are also related to Easter, with the Easter bunny being thought to be in some way related to the chocolate eggs eaten at this time of year: While the animal appears in many different places, it is always seen as an animal to be welcomed.

So, now it is the lucky animal's turn on the Chinese zodiac. 40

- A. This is shown by the phrase "dong ru tuo tu"
- B. We are all familiar with the phrase “shou zhu dai tu”
- C. Maybe now is the best time to talk about this adorable animal in the eyes of different cultures
- D. May the Year of the Rabbit bring you some good fortune, too!
- E. Rabbits also pop up in other areas of Western culture
- F. A stuffed rabbit's foot is supposed to bring good fortune
- G. They are well-known to be able to reproduce and thrive in sometimes difficult and surprising conditions

第三部分：语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（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 INF Clairefontaine is one of the world's top football academies and also houses the French national football team.

The national team is in its third day of 41 since it gathered at the place to 42 a match against Denmark. Villagers nearby have been invited to watch their 43 on one side of the pitch（球场）. A media group watches from the 44 side. Most players are just 45 from their club teams, but they fall quickly and 46 into a communicative dance with the ball. Didier Deschamps, their coach, looks on from the pitch, 47 the discipline and efficiency he prizes.

On a nearby pitch, the academy youngsters（青训营）48 their training session, too. The boys erupt with screams whenever they 49 a goal.

After dusk settles in and training 50, Kylian Mbappé, the French football superstar, stays late with a goalkeeper and a few defenders, 51 extra shots. When he arrived on these same grounds roughly a decade earlier, he was full of 52 like the current group of youngsters. But 53 them, he doesn't 54 when his shots find their way past the keeper. He simply 55 the practice, over and over. His only 56 comes when a ball 57 its mark. Then Mbappé erupts in shouts of regret.

“The youngest players look at the French team, and they tend to 58 what they see,” Deschamps says. “So each player has a 59 in everything he does, on the pitch or off . . . to have a 60 influence and to give a good image to the young players.

- |     |                  |               |                |                |
|-----|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. | A. competition   | B. residence  | C. treatment   | D. vacation    |
| 42. | A. open up       | B. give up    | C. prepare for | D. search for  |
| 43. | A. practice      | B. discussion | C. adventure   | D. experiment  |
| 44. | A. common        | B. correct    | C. possible    | D. opposite    |
| 45. | A. choosing      | B. returning  | C. suffering   | D. learning    |
| 46. | A. mainly        | B. equally    | C. safely      | D. easily      |
| 47. | A. understanding | B. overseeing | C. introducing | D. discovering |
| 48. | A. hold          | B. review     | C. plan        | D. skip        |
| 49. | A. share         | B. establish  | C. score       | D. report      |
| 50. | A. ends          | B. begins     | C. fails       | D. works       |
| 51. | A. appreciating  | B. exchanging | C. firing      | D. shaping     |
| 52. | A. patience      | B. promise    | C. laughter    | D. wisdom      |
| 53. | A. unlike        | B. except     | C. through     | D. among       |
| 54. | A. benefit       | B. struggle   | C. escape      | D. celebrate   |
| 55. | A. remembers     | B. removes    | C. repeats     | D. replaces    |
| 56. | A. connection    | B. purpose    | C. donation    | D. reaction    |
| 57. | A. misses        | B. receives   | C. reaches     | D. bears       |
| 58. | A. assess        | B. describe   | C. deny        | D. copy        |
| 59. | A. question      | B. duty       | C. position    | D. budget      |
| 60. | A. cultural      | B. global     | C. positive    | D. decisive    |

## 第 II 卷（非选择题，共 50 分）

### 第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

If you have been to the cinema and watched the popular movie "The Wandering Earth II" recently, you might 61 (impress) by the intelligent quantum computer MOSS. It has no cognitive



limitations, removing the perceptual (感性) thinking consciousness and left with the rational algorithm only. In fact, such strong AI like MOSS, does not exist in reality for 62 time being.

Nevertheless, weaker AI, 63 replaces human processing in a specific field, has already been imperceptibly (不知不觉) integrated into our daily life. At present, most of the global AI level exists also at this stage. For example, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), an office software that relieves employees by doing repetitive human tasks, simulating a range of human 64 (operate) such as on the keyboard and mouse.

Furthermore, Open AI 65 (release) the language model ChatGPT (Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer) lately, making human-machine interaction much 66 humanized and intelligent than ever before. Thanks to its revolutionary user experience, ChatGPT obtained more than one million users just five days after 67 (it) release. As to 68 ChatGPT became such a hit, users think it can display simple results content according to searching keywords.

Far from being a Chatbot only, ChatGPT can also realize article creation, code generating and other functions only by requesting. ChatGPT even has the 69 (capable) to write code just like a professional programmer. It also presents the strong ability in content continuation, literary creation, music creation etc. It is so powerful 70 New York City public schools have banned it from their networks and school devices.

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。

It is shown in the chart, 30% of the teenagers taking drugs are tricked into doing it, and 50% are driven by curious. Another 15% just does this to seek excitement or try to get rid of their anxieties. The rest try it for some other reasons.



As we all know, drugs do many harm to our health, and even causing people to die at an early age. At the same time, it directly led to the happening of crimes. But to our sadness, more and more young people now begin taking drugs.

How do we protect ourselves from drugs? I think we should be careful to make friend and stay away from those always behave badly. In addition, it's very important for us to have a healthy lifestyle and hold a positive attitude with life. Do remember that try drugs is very dangerous.

## 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，在得知土耳其大地震的消息后，作为鹰潭中学的学生会主席，你决定给灾区的中学生写一封慰问信，主要内容包括：

1. 表达安慰；
2. 中国救援队已到达进行援助；
3. 表达希望和对其重建家园的信心。

注意（不能出现本学校名称）提示：土耳其 Turkey

Dear friends: