

绝密★启用前

东北师大附中 长春十一高中 2023 届高三联合模拟考试
吉林一中 四平一中
松原实验中学 英 语

(满分 150 分 考试时间 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 客观题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将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, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 主观题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后, 只将答题卡交回。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the cinema. B. At the hotel. C. At the customs.
2. How much money will the man get back?
A. \$10. B. \$4. C. \$6.
3. How does the woman feel finally?
A. Encouraged. B. Defeated. C. Depressed.
4. What does the man want?
A. Pig dolls. B. Ship models. C. Some chips.
5. What made the woman wait so long for her clothes?
A. The breaking-down of the company.
B. Her not being informed in time.
C. The wrong delivery of her package.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How long will the speakers wait for?
A. 60 minutes. B. 45 minutes. C. 55 minutes.
7. What will the speakers do next?



- A. Find another restaurant. B. Wait in line. C. Do some shopping.
- 听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。
8. Who is the cake made for?
A. The man's daughter. B. The man. C. The woman.
9. What will they do first according to the recipe?
A. Brush the pan. B. Mix the flour. C. Heat the oven.
10. What will the man finally do?
A. Write a message on the cake. B. Cut out a piece of cake. C. Put some fruit on the cake.
- 听第8段材料，回答第11至14题。
11. Why was Mike's brother crying?
A. Mike didn't let his brother play with his toys.
B. Mike didn't play with his brother.
C. Mike didn't give his brother's things back.
12. What does the woman think of Mike's behavior?
A. Unselfish. B. Unfriendly. C. Unusual.
13. What does the woman advise Mike to do?
A. To make an apology. B. To share things. C. To be more careful.
14. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Father and daughter. C. Brother and sister.
- 听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。
15. What do we know about this manned flight mission?
A. It has the longest staying time.
B. It is the hardest to operate.
C. It travels at the fastest speed.
16. What do Taikonauts do to pass the time?
A. Play cards. B. Play tennis. C. Play instruments.
17. What does the woman's final words mean?
A. Women are less suitable in this mission.
B. Women are as excellent as men.
C. Women undertake more than men do.
- 听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。
18. Which pet may an outgoing person prefer?
A. A bird. B. A dog. C. A cat.
19. What may a cat owner be like?
A. Clever. B. Sociable. C. Careful.
20. What does the speech mainly talk about?
A. Pet people's personalities.
B. More outgoing dog people.
C. Less sociable cat people.



第二部分 阅读理解 (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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

The Dead Sea might be the most famous saline body in the world, but it's by no means the only one. Here, we uncover some other salt lakes around the world.

Dead Sea

The most famous of the lot, the Dead Sea—also known as the Salt Sea—is a natural place to start. It's technically not a sea at all, but a land salt lake. Its waters are mainly drawn from the Jordan River, and the high salinity (盐度) means no life can survive here, so don't expect any colorful fish. However, much amusement results from the sea's buoyancy (浮力): Bring some reading material to the waters and lie back—nature will do the rest.

Lake Assal

Surrounded by black volcano rocks, Lake Assal takes the title of being the lowest point in Africa. Vast salt fields mark its edges; the lake has long been at the centre of the area's salt trade, on which the region's African locals still rely. Though the area might not be suitable to live in, the waters are rich in minerals and related to health benefits.

Great Salt Lake

The biggest salt lake in the western hemisphere, and the one that gave Salt Lake City its name, the Great Salt Lake finds its home in northern Utah. What makes the lake well-known is not only the lake's blue and green waters and white-sand beaches, but also Great Salt Lake State Park and Antelope Island State Park, both offering super hiking and biking trails, and great long views.

Don Juan Pond

Don Juan Pond might not win any prizes for its beauty—at four inches deep, it's little more than a pond, but it is worth visiting. Its salinity content of almost 40 percent makes it one of the saltiest bodies of water on Earth, meaning it doesn't freeze even when Antarctic temperatures drop to -50°C . And with suggestions that water in a similar form could exist on Mars, there's more than one reason for scientists to study this fascinating dry, cold environment.

21. What can visitors probably do in Lake Assal?

- A. Read books. B. Have a hike. C. Enjoy small fishes. D. Take a bath in the lake.

22. What is the Great Salt Lake famous for?

- A. Its great parks. B. Its scientific value. C. Its highest salinity. D. Its specific location.

23. Which lake is valuable for space exploration?

- A. Dead Sea. B. Lake Assal. C. Don Juan Pond. D. Great Salt Lake.

B

Leia was fresh out of college when she began working as a member of a business-development team at a mid-size tech company. Though her skills had earned her the job, she was the youngest person in the team. "Everybody else was pretty much twice my age," she says. "I heard about comments being made behind my back. There were a couple of times when my superiors referred to my age right in front of me, saying I was too young. 'What does a 23-



year-old know about these things?”

Leia tried to change things by altering her appearance at work. “I changed the way I dressed. I tried to dress older, more ‘ladylike’. I changed my mannerisms and tried to act older,” she says. “It worked, to an extent.” The comments about her age and perceived (认定的) inexperience lessened, but Leia says she still felt like her growth potential was limited. She left the company soon after.

What Leia experienced was ageism traditionally seen as something only older people face. For instance, older workers might be judged based on assumptions that they won’t fit into a progressive office dynamics or learn technology as quickly. A US study showed that nearly two-thirds of workers aged 45 and older had seen or experienced age discrimination. But younger workers face age discrimination, too. In fact, new research shows it may actually be the youngest team members who are bearing the impact of workplace ageism right now.

Leia says removing ageism entirely will ultimately require a fundamental change to corporate culture, which has long tied seniority (资历) to skill. “We prize years of experience a little too much, and I don’t think years of experience and skill are necessarily related,” she says. “Steve Jobs was 21 when he founded Apple. We don’t know how much younger people actually have to contribute. Hopefully, more employers are realizing it.”

24. What was the main topic of Leia’s superiors about her?
- A. Her job skills. B. Her young age.
C. Her cute appearance. D. Her family background.
25. Why didn’t Leia stay any longer at the company?
- A. She failed to dress more lady-like.
B. She received more negative comments.
C. She felt pressure from her work to an extent.
D. She wanted more space for her growth potential.
26. Which statement agrees with the US study the most?
- A. Only older people face age discrimination at work.
B. Young workers can’t fit into a progressive office.
C. Older workers are very slow technology learners.
D. Young workers are seriously affected by ageism.
27. Why does Leia mention Steve Jobs?
- A. To offer information about the Apple Company.
B. To tell about Steve Jobs’ unknown contribution.
C. To say that skill does not always come with age.
D. To show that skill alone matters to young people.

C

Octopuses (章鱼) are some of the cleverest animals on the planet! So what makes them so smart?

Let’s focus first on their defence mechanisms. Faced with multiple predators (捕食者)—including fish, birds and whales—octopuses are masters of disguise. They can imitate their environment by changing their skin colour.

Without a shell, octopuses are weak and easily hurt physically, and always try to remain hidden in a shelter such



as a hole or the space beneath a rock. Some prefer to wrap themselves in shells and small stones, while others transport their shelters in their arms. This is the case for the coconut octopus, which, true to its name, has been observed carrying coconut shells around to hide within in case of danger.

Octopuses are also fearsome predators themselves, and their attack mechanisms are suited to the wide variety of prey (猎物) they consume, including seashells, fish and even other creatures like them. They can use their vision and camouflage skills to hunt, and their arms to explore, touch and taste their environment to seize every bit of food within reach.

Octopuses can also use conditional discrimination, that is, they can change their choice depending on the situation. For example, they can learn to attack an object only in the presence of bubbles. They can also use space learning, and find a hidden shelter by remembering its position. Last but not least, octopuses can learn by watching other octopuses carry out tasks, such as choosing one specific object over another. This is surprising, because they are mainly solitary (独居的) creatures.

Octopuses meet every criteria for the definition of intelligence: They show a great flexibility in obtaining information (using several senses and learning socially), in processing it (through discriminative and conditional learning), in storing it (through long-term memory) and in applying it toward both predators and prey.

28. Which are both predators and prey of octopuses?
A. Fish. B. Birds. C. Whales. D. Seashells.
29. Why do coconut octopuses carry coconut shells everywhere?
A. To change their skin color quickly.
B. To launch attacks when opportunities arise.
C. To observe the surroundings conveniently.
D. To hide quickly in the shells when in danger.
30. What's the fifth paragraph mainly about?
A. The excellent memory of octopuses.
B. The strong learning ability of octopuses.
C. The space discrimination ability of octopuses.
D. Octopuses' adaptation to the environment.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Terrible Predators. B. Masters of Disguise.
C. Exactly How Clever Is the Octopus? D. How Fearsome Can Octopuses Actually Be?

D

English is the language for international communication, especially in areas such as science and technology. Galileo Galilei said, "Mathematics is the language with which God has written the universe." Using numbers and mathematical symbols, one can write "words" and "sentences". When appropriate, several "sentences" together might form a "mathematical story". Mathematics has also grammar—the mathematical logic which determines whether statements are valid or not.

A math teacher compares math to English and says, "Math may be viewed as a language—a simpler,



more consistent and more regular language than English. Numbers represent nouns, while operational signs (+, -, ×, ÷, =) serve as verbs. Both components are governed by rules of syntax. Math facts, such as $2 \times 3 = 6$, may be thought of as math sentences. Students should be encouraged to speak in complete sentences to convey an entire thought. Math at the simple sentence fact level is a much easier language than English. Although math has an infinite number of nouns, it has only five verbs (+, -, ×, ÷, =) associated with four basic operations."

Nina is an English teacher in elementary school and has 12 years of teaching experience. She has no doubts about the logical connection between English and mathematics. She says, "They are definitely languages. In both languages there are patterns and rules. They are both taught through visualizations and illustrations. Teaching vocabulary is like teaching fractions. You need to illustrate in both languages and practice a lot."

However, English and mathematics as languages are similar and yet different. The language of mathematics, for example, is precise and less flexible—it cannot afford ambiguity, while natural languages contain constructive ambiguity derived from their cultural and contextual wealth of meanings. Mathematics as well as English as a second language does not develop naturally as a child develops a natural language; they need to be learned.

32. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
- A. English grammar can also be used in math.
 - B. English and math are both general languages.
 - C. Math is the medium of international communication.
 - D. Both English and math have logic behind them.
33. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph 2?
- A. Math is much easier than English.
 - B. Math is the simplest language.
 - C. Both math and English can convey an entire thought.
 - D. Math at the simple sentence fact level is much easier than English.
34. What does the underlined word "ambiguity" probably mean?
- A. Unclearly.
 - B. Evidence.
 - C. Certainty.
 - D. Similarity.
35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To explain the logic behind English and math.
 - B. To argue for the differences between math and English.
 - C. To compare math and English as languages.
 - D. To promote the development of science and technology.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

In fact, this isn't a new phenomenon. After all, people have complained about "kids these days" for decades. But is there really any truth in the idea that millennials (千禧一代) and Gen Z are weaker than Boomers or Gen X? People have complained about younger generations for thousands of years. 36 "The tendency for adults to look down upon the character of youth has been happening for centuries," says Peter O' Connor, a



professor of management.

He points out the fixed concept remains alive and well, with research showing thousands of Americans believe that "kids these days" lack positive qualities that participants associate with older generations. 37. The researchers argued that this was because we project our current selves onto our past selves.

By doing this, older people are unconsciously comparing who they are today to today's young people, giving an impression that today's youth is somehow on the decline, no matter which times we're living in. 38. The truth is that older generations have been accusing the young of being lazy and self-obsessed for centuries. 39. Jason Dorsey, president of the Center for Generational Kinetics, believes that there is a way around this—but that general context is key to debunking (揭穿) the persisting weakness myth.

"It's awareness of what these different generations have gone through, why they are the way they are," he says. "40, which simply does not exist right now. Instead of having frank conversations across generations, we always say that younger people are snowflakes and older people are dinosaurs. But the truth is that we're all human." he adds.

- A. It is actually not the truth
- B. We were also judged by the former generations
- C. And the old generations are usually too stubborn to change themselves
- D. But this isn't because the youths of today actually do lack these qualities
- E. The best way to get the old to stop blaming the young is to create a dialogue
- F. We seem almost forced to judge people who grew up in a different time to us
- G. In fact, looking down on the generation that comes after you could simply be human nature

第三部分 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, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I have to admit I'm an old-school reader. Put simply, I 41 old books.

Alone in a new city to 42 my first daily newspaper job, I was feeling vaguely anxious as I dipped into a used bookstore to 43 my mind. The shelves, full of the smell of the past, quickly 44 me. One of the occupational hazards (职业病) of journalism, my chosen 45, is a desire to stay on top of the Next Big Thing. With their cracked spines (书脊) and yellowed 46, the titles in the shop usefully pointed me toward the longer view. "No 47 to get too worked up over today's headline," they seemed to say. "There is not much 48 under the sun."

Francis Bacon's essays are always a ready antidote (解药). "Prosperity (繁荣) is not without many 49 and dislikes," Bacon wrote, and "50 is not without comforts and hopes." For me, that comfort and hope often come from a second-hand 51.

Reading deeply from the past can be at least as 52 as following the day's news. Don't 53 missing out on the 54 gossip. All matters of fact, which a man did not 55 before, are news to him.

41. A. buy B. love C. recommend D. hate



- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 42. A. stop | B. lose | C. keep | D. take |
| 43. A. relieve | B. change | C. train | D. feed |
| 44. A. disappointed | B. surprised | C. calmed | D. stressed |
| 45. A. freedom | B. profession | C. company | D. action |
| 46. A. books | B. words | C. lines | D. pages |
| 47. A. need | B. wonder | C. doubt | D. question |
| 48. A. amazing | B. interesting | C. new | D. dull |
| 49. A. inspirations | B. fears | C. amusements | D. strengths |
| 50. A. ownership | B. relationship | C. friendship | D. hardship |
| 51. A. book | B. computer | C. chair | D. shop |
| 52. A. mind-blowing | B. doubtful | C. instructive | D. breathtaking |
| 53. A. reflect on | B. worry about | C. take up | D. dream of |
| 54. A. silly | B. common | C. best | D. latest |
| 55. A. know | B. hear | C. research | D. confirm |

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。

Eat or heat?

No more ironing, limited oven use and showering at work—Europeans are trying to keep energy use down but the bills still keep climbing. Costs of energy for British consumers will rise by 80% from October, 56 will take the average annual household bills to £3,549. This makes the energy crisis severer than 57 of the 1970s and 1980s.

Keetley 58 (lose) his job as a council adviser in April and lives on £600 a month from a social security scheme. Half of that goes on rent, he said, with the remainder barely covering the 59 (essential). He now eats one meal a day and although he has reduced energy consumption to a minimum, he spends more than 15% of his income on energy bills. "60 cost of living has increased and yet you are expected to live on the money 61 (provide) for when there wasn't a crisis... I either can have my heating on or eat," Keetley said.

A household is defined as living in fuel poverty if it is low income and needs to spend 10% or even 62 (much) of its income on energy, according to UK charity National Energy Action and other British charities. Experts agree that despite this 63 (be) a hard season, Europe will 64 (undoubted) make it through the winter, but the concern is 65 will happen next year.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假设你是光明中学高三学生李华, 你校将在寒期举办英语冬令营活动, 正在招募外籍志愿者担任助教。请给你的英国朋友 Jan 写封邮件, 希望他参加招募。

- 要点包括: 1. 冬令营相关信息;
2. 外籍助教的职责。

注 意: 1. 词数 80 左右;



2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

How are you doing these days?

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Since the beginning of this school year, Josette Duran, coach of the local school girls' volleyball team, has kept an unusual morning routine at the request of her son, Dylan.

Every day, she packs him a lunch of two sandwiches, two bags of chips, two drinks, and two servings of fruit. At first, Duran thought her son had perhaps hit another growth spurt (暂时激增) and needed double the nutrition. She finally asked him if he was getting enough to eat and received a surprising answer about why Dylan needed the extra food. "There are some children lacking food at school. But it's for Johnson alone. He only eats a fruit cup for lunch."

It turned out that Dylan had befriended a classmate, Johnson, whose family was tightening their belts. Johnson's single mother had recently lost her job and was very low on cash, so she could no longer afford to buy school lunches. After learning this, Duran was even more eager to help Johnson out and his mother because she herself could empathize (产生共鸣) with their situation. That hit home to her because a few years ago, she and her son were homeless.

Her mind wandered back to the miserable scene when she was living in her car and she was washing her son in bathrooms. And to make things worse, they didn't have sufficient food. Now that they had overcome their hardship and were in a stable place, Duran wanted nothing more than to reach out and help others in need. She even left encouraging notes in the lunches for both boys.

Duran shared the incident in an inspiring Facebook post, in which she talked about how proud she was of her son's heart and how kind he was for doing that for another person. The efforts made by Duran who was by no means well off, got noticed by her players. A plan was under discussion to help their coach. Meanwhile, Johnson's mother also learned of Duran's generosity, and she called Duran up and offered to pay her back in person.

- 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。

The next day, they met on the campus of Duran's school. _____



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