

高 2023 届高三一诊模拟考试

英语试题

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. 答选择题时,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. 答非选择题时,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,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)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂 到答题卡上。

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项,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?	
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A. At the hotel. B. At the customs.

C. At the cinema.

2. How much money will the man get back?

A. \$4.

B. \$6.

C. \$10.

3. How does the woman feel finally?

A. Defeated.

B. Depressed.

C. Encouraged.

4. What does the man want?

A. Ship models.

B. Some chips.

C. Pig dolls.

- 5. What made the woman wait so long for her clothes?
 - A. Her not being informed in time.
 - B. The wrong delivery of her package.
 - C. The breaking-down of the company.

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,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至7题。

6. How long will the speakers wait for?

A. 45 minutes.

B. 55 minutes.

C. 60 minutes.

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C

A demonstration mission to test an idea to clean up space debris (残骸) launched Monday morning local time from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. Known as ELSA-d, the mission will exhibit technology that could help capture space junk, the millions of pieces of orbital debris that float above Earth.

The more than 8,000 metric tons of debris threaten the loss of services we rely on for Earth-bound life, including weather forecasting, telecommunications and GPS systems.

The spacecraft works by attempting to attach itself to dead satellites and pushing them toward Earth to burn up in the atmosphere.

ELSA-d, which stands for End-of-Life Services by Astroscale, will be carried out by a "servicer satellite" and a "client satellite" that launched together, according to Astroscale, the Japan-based company behind the mission. Using a magnetic docking technology, the servicer will release and try to "date" with the client, which will act as a model piece of space junk.

The mission, which will be run from the U.K., will carry out this catch and release process repeatedly over the course of six months. The goal is to prove the servicer satellite's ability to track down and dock with its target in varying levels of complexity.

The spacecraft is not designed to capture dead satellites already in orbit, but rather future satellites that would be launched with compatible (兼容的) docking plates on them.

According to NASA, cleaning up space and addressing the risks associated with debris depend on preventing the accumulation of more waste and actively removing it.

The development of other cleanup technologies has been underway for years. In 2018, a device called RemoveDebris successfully cast a net around a model satellite. The European Space Agency also plans to send a self-destructing robot into orbit in 2025, which the organization's former director general has referred to as a space "vacuum cleaner".

These efforts could prove increasingly important as private space projects like SpaceX continue to fill low Earth orbit with a "mega-constellation" of satellites.

- 28. What do we know about space junk?
 - A. It has a potential effect on our daily life.
- B. It has been cleaned up several times so far.
- C. It is what astronauts desert in outer space.
- D. It circles around the earth alongside satellites.
- 29. What does the author tell us about ELSA-d in paragraph 4?
 - A. Its two new satellites.

B. Its theoretical principle.

C. Its achievements in space.

- D. Its space mission in orbit.
- 30. What's the purpose of designing the spacecraft?
 - Sending astronauts into space.
- B. Testing docking technology.
- C. Removing existing space junk in orbit.
- D. Capturing satellites to be launched.
- 31. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. ELSA-d's experimental process.
- B. Dead satellites floating in orbit.
- C. New effort to clean up space junk.
- D. The application of docking technology.

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D

Search "toxic parents", and you'll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one's mental health from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst (精神分析学家), I've seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement (疏远) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.

"Canceling" your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Today's social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have – themselves – to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend: situations with no winners, only isolated humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The <u>catch</u> is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn't matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that remains is "being left". They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.

What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can't be a single project of "self-help", because at the end of the day, real intimacy (亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement – and it's worth the work.

32. Why do young peo	ple cut ties with the lamily	<u> </u>		
A. To gain an indepo	endent life.	B. To restore harmo	B. To restore harmony in the family.	
C. To protect their pe	sychological well-being.	D. To follow a tend	D. To follow a tendency towards social justice.	
33. What does the unde	erlined word " <u>catch</u> " in Par	agraph 4 mean?		
A. Response.	B. Problem.	C. Operation.	D. Emphasis.	
34. To manage family o	conflict, the author agrees t	hat young adults should		
A. break down boun	daries	B. gain power with	B. gain power within the family	
C. live up to their pa	rents' expectations	D. accept imperfect	tion of family members	
35. What's the author's	purpose of writing the pas	sage?		

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- A. To advocate a self-help trend.
- B. To justify a common social value.
- C. To argue against a current practice.
- D. To discuss a means of communication.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every boy and every girl expects their parents to give them more pocket money. Why do their parents just give them a certain amount? __36__

The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish differs from family to family. 37 Some children get weekly pocket money. Others get monthly pocket money.

First of all, children are expected to make a choice between spending and saving. Then parents should make the children understand what is expected to pay for with the money. At first, some young children may spend all of the money soon after they receive it. Parents are usually advised not to offer more money until it is the right time.

38

In order to encourage their children to do some housework, some parents give pocket money if the children help around the home. Some experts think it not wise to pay the children for doing that. 39

Pocket money can give children a chance to experience the three things they can do with the money. They can spend it by giving it to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. __40__ Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice. Saving can also open the door to future saving and investing for children.

- A. They can save it for future use.
- B. Timing is another consideration.
- C. As helping at home is a normal part of family life.
- D. Some children are not good at managing their pocket money.
- E. Learning how to get money is very important for every child.
- F. One main purpose is to let kids learn how to manage their own money.
- G. By doing so, these children will learn that spending must be done with a budget.

第三部分 英语知识运用(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、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。

It was a beautiful day with the sun shining brightly. __41__ to spend some time outdoors, I went up the mountain with Uncle Jimmy. The mountain was not easy to climb and had tough rocks and streams on it. Halfway up the mountain, __42__ and hot, I couldn't go any further. __43__, we went back down the mountain in the end. On the way back down, Uncle Jimmy asked me a question, which __44__ me speechless for a second: "What's your dream, young lady?" "I have no idea," I answered after thinking for

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a while. Then he smiled and	told me about his 45	He didn't <u>46</u> we	ll at school when he was a			
student. Although <u>47</u> thought he could succeed, he knew <u>48</u> what his dream was – to be a						
49 . "I knew I wasn't 50 when it came to studying, so I tried to buy snacks from a nearby market						
and sell them after class," he told me. After he left school, he started selling different items to51						
which one was most attractive	e to customers. Of course	e, he often had no money	in his pocket, but however			
52 life was, he never ga	ve up.					
"There is no doubt tha	t a person who puts in a	great deal of53 to	reach his or her goal will			
have good luck at some point	. The meaning of life is to	o <u>54</u> your dream,"	he said in a gentle voice.			
That night I could not f	all asleep. With my eyes	s wide open, I lay in bed	tossing and turning and I			
asked myself, "What's my m	otivation?" I wanted to I	be a top student, but the	hard work55_ meant			
putting everything into follo	wing my <u>56</u> . If I f	ind myself <u>57</u> will	power, what should I do?			
Leaving home early the next	morning, I climbed the m	ountain again all by myse	elf. It made me think: If we			
don't58 it to the top of	f a mountain, how can we	e enjoy the scenery there	? At last, I reached the top			
and was59 by the warr	m breeze and sunshine. N	othing could be more	60 than that.			
41. A. Hesitant	B. Eager	C. Satisfied	D. Unwilling			
42. A. worried	B. anxious	C. scared	D. exhausted			
43. A. Therefore	B. However	C. Meanwhile	D. Furthermore			
44. A. left	B. caused	C. pushed	D. brought			
45. A. career	B. story	C. idea	D. confusion			
46. A. behave	B. respond	C. perform	D. impress			
47. A. somebody	B. everybody	C. nobody	D. anybody			
48. A. clearly	B. directly	C. shortly	D. rapidly			
49. A. chef	B. scholar	C. deliveryman	D. businessman			
50. A. skilled	B. gifted	C. diligent	D. knowledgeable			
51. A. make sure	B. check in	C. figure out	D. count on			
52. A. secure	B. tough	C. reliable	D. boring			
53. A. talent	B. potential	C. effort	D. ambition			
54. A. chase	B. create	C. change	D. promote			
55. A. directed	B. connected	C. pulled	D. involved			
56. A. demand	B. ability	C. strength	D. passion			
57. A. desiring	B. sharing	C. lacking	D. possessing			
58. A. make	B. reach	C. get	D. bring			
59. A. shocked	B. amused	C. honored	D. greeted			
60. A. unexpected	B. pleasant	C. relaxing	D. challenging			

第三部分 英语知识运用

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

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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。

Gandhi, an Indian national hero, was honoured as ___61__ father of the Indian nation. He has been respected and beloved by the Indians. He was born in India in 1869. He ___62__ (get) married at the age of 13, and in 1888 he sailed to England, ___63__ he studied law for three years and became a lawyer. ___64__ (return) to India, he was sent to South Africa to work on a law case a year later. In South Africa he was surprised to find that the problem of racial discrimination was serious. There he formed an ___65__ (organize) and started a magazine to fight for equal rights. Gandhi returned to India in 1915, when India was under the control of the British. He led the ___66__ (Indian) to fight for an end to the British rule and independence for his country. In the political movement many people, Gandhi __67__ (include), were put in prison. ___68__, the struggles never stopped. The British government had to give ___69__ and India won its independence in 1947. But ___70__ (fortunate) Gandhi was shot by an Indian who opposed his views and died on January 30th, 1948.

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 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。

Dear Editor,

6

I am high school student. Here I would like to express my sincerely gratitude through your newspaper to all the medical workers for your devotion and sacrifice in this battle against the Covid-19 virus. It is they who, despite of the lack of equipment and the potential of infection, desperately rescue those infecting and striving for life. It is also they who have shed new light on the virus to build up our confidence to defeat it. It is they who deserves all the admiration and love! I can ever express our thankfulness too much for their selfless contributions. As the virus is very hard to clear, I'm convinced that China will win the battle and make a quick recover. Finally I hoped all of them will stay healthy and happy.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是高三年级学生李华,请你给二十一世纪报中学生版投稿,从以下方面谈谈高三学生如何保持良好的状态来迎接高考:

- 1. 作息和饮食;
- 2. 疫情中的个人防护;
- 3. 心态调整。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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