

2022-2023 学年 2023 届高三下学期第三次模拟考试

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
3. 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。
4. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.
答案是 C。

1. What is the weather like now?
A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.
2. What does the man offer to do?
A. Lend his copy to the woman.
B. Underline the important parts.
C. Help the woman with her English.
3. Which aspect of the coat unsuitable for the woman?
A. Its colour. B. Its price. C. Its size.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Employer and employee. B. Father and daughter. C. Teacher and student.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a park. B. In a shop. C. In a kitchen.

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。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. Why will the man give up reading the book?
A. It's difficult. B. It's boring. C. He is too busy.
7. When will the man meet his friend?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How much did the man pay for the summer course?
A. 185 dollars. B. 243 dollars. C. 270 dollars.

第 1 页(共 8 页)

9. What did the man do last night?

- A. He watched videos. B. He had a tennis match. C. He had fun at the party.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man doing?
A. Booking hotel rooms. B. Looking for a hotel. C. Checking into a hotel.
11. Why does the man come to New York?
A. To have a meeting.
B. To visit some museums.
C. To take a holiday at the seaside.
12. What will the man probably do later?
A. Buy a map. B. Go for a walk. C. Have dinner.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman think of the man's suggestion at first?
A. Interesting. B. Unreasonable. C. Frightening.
14. What will the second robot do?
A. Put labels on the bottles.
B. Fill bottles with mixtures.
C. Pack the bottles into boxes.

15. What's the advantage of the robots according to the man?

- A. Causing no noise. B. High efficiency. C. Working tirelessly.

16. What might the man ask the workers to do?

- A. Find new jobs. B. Control the robots. C. Fix the broken robots.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Some ways to keep healthy.
B. Some of his favourite sports.
C. The way to solve the problems.
18. Where does the speaker probably live?
A. In the countryside. B. In a big city. C. By the sea.
19. What did the speaker do ten years ago?
A. He climbed the Alps.
B. He took part in London Marathon.
C. He finished a course in ice climbing.
20. Why does the speaker's wife seldom go climbing?
A. She has no time.
B. She isn't strong enough.
C. She is afraid of climbing.

第二部分 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。

Four Fascinating National Parks in the World

Fiordland National Park

Fiordland National Park on New Zealand's Southern Island was established in 1952 and is part of the larger Te Wāhipounamu wilderness, a UNESCO World Heritage Area. Covering 1.2 million hectares, Fiordland National Park is home to green rainforests, crystal clear lakes and snow-capped mountains. Even on the frequent rainy days, the scenery is spectacular, with entire valley walls turning into thundering waterfalls. Highlight is the amazing Milford Sound with Mitre Peak, rising 1692 metres above sea level and one of the most photographed peaks in the country.

第 2 页(共 8 页)

座位号

考场号

准考证号

姓名

班级

Yosemite National Park

First protected in 1864 and one of the first parks in the National Park Service, California's Yosemite is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The park's central feature is Yosemite Valley, which is surrounded by hills, trees and spectacular waterfalls. But the Park is so much more than just a great valley with waterfalls; within Yosemite's vast wilderness area, you find deep valleys, grand grassland and more than 800 miles of spectacular hikes.

Serengeti National Park

Tanzania's oldest and most popular National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was recently proclaimed a 7th worldwide wonder. The Serengeti is famous for its annual Great Migration, a 1,200-mile odyssey of 1.5 million wildebeest and 200,000 zebras, all of them chasing the rains in a race for life. Your chances of watching a kill are pretty high when you visit the area in the right season.

Namib-Naukluft National Park

One of the most thinly populated countries in the world, Namibia is not the right place to get lost. But it is a top destination for those who enjoy unmatched natural scenery and wildlife viewing. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Namib-Naukluft National Park, the largest game park in Africa, including part of the Namib Desert and the Naukluft mountain range.

21. What is Fiordland National Park well-known for?
A. Milford Sound with Mitre Peak. B. Spectacular hikes.
C. Great Migration. D. The longest history.
22. Where is the largest game park in Africa located in?
A. New Zealand. B. USA. C. Tanzania. D. Namibia.
23. What do the first three parks have in common?
A. They were established in the 1950s.
B. They are famous for waterfalls.
C. They belong to the same country.
D. They are UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

B

Fifteen years ago, Claybourne Elder was a twentysomething from Utah, standing in the back of a Broadway theatre watching "Putnam County Spelling Bee", when an act of kindness opened a door to new possibilities.

"This man came up to me and said, 'Hey, are you from out of town?' And I said, 'Yeah, I'm just here visiting.' And the man handed me \$200 and said, 'You looked like you were having more fun than the people in the expensive seats. Go to buy yourself a ticket to *Sweeney Todd* tomorrow. It'll change your life,'" Elder said. Elder never got the man's name—just \$200 and a photo.

Elder had never seen *Sweeney Todd*, so he bought "a great seat". Starring in that production was the legendary Patti LuPone. "That did not seem real. Patti LuPone... she seemed like a person you read about in a book or heard about somewhere, but not someone you saw perform," Elder said.

He then tried his best to earn a place on the stage. LuPone is now his co-star in the hit musical *Company*—a turning point of fate that goes back to the stranger who gave him the means to watch one of Broadway's biggest productions. "It takes that kind of generosity to show you what generosity can be, to turn around and do it again," Elder said.

Giving back is now a big part of his life. Once a month, he and his 4-year-old son pay for a stranger's meal at their local diner. Recently, he has started giving away free tickets to his show through social media.

After every performance, Elder takes a picture with the strangers he buys tickets for and hangs the photos in his dressing room. "I hope that it awakens something in them, just like it did in me," he said. "What I hope happens is that these people are shown some sort of sincere

kindness from a stranger and hopefully in turn go out and do something kind for somebody who they don't know."

24. How did Elder feel when he saw Patti LuPone perform?
A. Moved and grateful. B. Inspired but worried.
C. Curious but doubtful. D. Surprised and excited.
25. What did Elder do after seeing *Sweeney Todd*?
A. He took Patti LuPone as his teacher. B. He tried to contact the stranger.
C. He trained hard to become an actor. D. He created *Company* with Patti LuPone.
26. Why does Elder give free tickets to those strangers?
A. To get personal popularity.
B. To take photos with them.
C. To inspire them to do good deeds.
D. To help them know more about his show.
27. What is the best title for the text?
A. An Act of Kindness Goes Far B. Hard Work Always Pays Off
C. Luck Falls in an Unexpected Way D. A Good Play Can Change Your Life

C

Eating ultraprocessed(超加工) foods for more than 20% of your daily calorie intake every day could set you on the road to cognitive(认知) decline, a new study revealed.

Studies have found they can raise our risk of becoming fat, heart and circulation problems, diabetes and cancer. They may even shorten our lives.

Now, a new study has revealed eating more ultraprocessed foods may contribute to overall cognitive decline, including the areas of the brain involved in executive functioning—the ability to process information and make decisions.

In fact, men and women who ate the most ultraprocessed foods had a 28% faster rate of global cognitive decline and a 25% faster rate of executive function decline compared with people who ate the least amount of overly processed food, the study found.

"While in need of further study and more experiments, the new results are quite **compelling** and stress the important role for proper nutrition in preserving and promoting brain health and reducing risk for brain diseases as we get older," said Rudy Tanzi, professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School and director of the genetics and aging research unit at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He was not involved in the study.

Tanzi said the key problem with ultraprocessed foods is that "they are usually very high in sugar, salt and fat, all of which promote systemic inflammation(炎症), perhaps the most major threat to healthy aging in the body and brain.

"Meanwhile, since they are convenient as a quick meal, they also replace eating food that is high in plant fiber that is important for maintaining the health and balance of the trillions of bacteria in your body," he added, "which is particularly important for brain health and reducing risk of age-related brain diseases."

"In Brazil, ultraprocessed foods make up 24% to 30% of total calorie intake. We have McDonald's, Burger King and we eat a lot of chocolate and white bread. It's not very different, unfortunately, from many other Western countries," said co-author Dr. Claudia Suemoto, an assistant professor in the division of geriatrics at the University of Sao Paulo Medical School.

28. What is the new finding about eating ultraprocessed foods?
A. It speeds up people's aging.
B. It makes people gain weight easily.
C. It may reduce people's cognitive ability.
D. It will certainly cause a lot of brain diseases.
29. What does the underlined word "compelling" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?
A. Attractive. B. Convincing. C. Interesting. D. Doubtful.

30. What can we know about Rudy Tanzi?
A. He was in favour of the study.
B. He was the co-author of the study.
C. He graduated from Harvard Medical School.
D. He advises replacing eating food high in plant fiber.
31. What's Dr. Claudia's attitude towards calorie intake in Western countries?
A. Doubtful. B. Worried. C. Unconcerned. D. Approving.

D

In recent years, cotton bags have risen to popularity as an eco-friendly alternative to single-use plastic bags. But the sudden increase in the use of the cotton bag as a basic accessory may actually have created a new problem.

An organic cotton bag needs to be used 20,000 times to offset(抵消) its overall impact of production on the environment, according to a study by the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark. That is equal to daily use for 54 years for just one bag. According to this measure, for Venetia Berry, an artist in London who found she had at least 25 cotton bags in her closet, she would have to live for more than 1,000 years to offset her current possessions if all her bags were organic.

According to the Circular Laboratory, it requires between 10,000 and 20,000 liters of water to produce one kilogram of cotton. And only 15 percent of the 30 million tons of cotton produced every year actually makes its way to textile(纺织品) warehouses. Even when a cotton bag does make it to a treatment plant, most logos printed on them are not recyclable. They're extremely difficult to break down chemically.

That's not to say cotton is worse than plastic, or that the two should even be compared. While cotton can use pesticides and has dried up rivers, lightweight plastic bags use fossil fuels that release greenhouse gases, never break down and block the oceans.

Buffy Reid, of the British knitwear label & Daughter, stopped production of her cotton bags in April 2021. Skincare brand Aesop is changing the composition of their bags to a 60-40 mixture of recycled and organic cotton. Some brands are turning to other textile solutions. The British designer Ally Capellino replaced cotton with hemp(大麻), while Ms. Hindmarch introduced a new version of her original bag, this time made from recycled water bottles. In the end, the simplest solution may be the most obvious: Not every product needs a bag.

32. What do the figures in Paragraph 2 indicate?
A. Cotton bags are not all that perfect.
B. Cotton bags have quite a long service life.
C. Cotton bags are enjoying widespread popularity.
D. Cotton bags require a complex production process.
33. What do we know about cotton bags?
A. They are not recyclable and difficult to break down.
B. Their logos are made from planet-friendly materials.
C. They require high consumption of water resources.
D. Their production generates fossil fuel-related emissions.
34. What is the author's suggestion?
A. Stopping producing cotton bags.
B. Reducing the use of shopping bags.
C. Replacing cotton with other materials.
D. Changing the composition of cotton bags.
35. What does the text mainly talk about?
A. The cotton bag crisis.
B. The rise of cotton bags.
C. The comparison between cotton and plastic.
D. The production and recycling of cotton bags.

第5页(共8页)

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 Manage Conflict

● Use neutral(中立的) language.

Neutral language keeps the discussion objective and non-judgmental. Inflammatory(煽动性的) language only makes the conflict worse. 36 Rephrase negative statements into neutral comments and ask sincere questions to get your coworker's side of the story and use a calm, even-tone of voice.

● Reflect on the situation.

Show all parties that you hear and understand their concerns. Often, conflict comes from one party feeling as though they're not being heard or understood. Take time throughout your conversation to restate what the other person says. 37

● Work together to compromise(妥协) and find a solution.

38 Resolve the conflict by working together and brainstorming solutions to the conflict that addresses everyone's concerns. Write down your ideas and see if there's one solution that both of you find fair and reasonable. A good resolution usually involves compromise—meeting halfway so that you both leave satisfied.

● Make a resolution plan.

A plan defines each party's responsibilities and prevents more conflict. After finding a solution everyone can agree on, sit down together and figure out what you'll all do to resolve the conflict. 39 What other practices might help avoid future conflict and maintain positive communication? Ensure everyone involved cooperates on the win-win solution.

● Pick your battles.

Not all conflicts are worth holding onto at the cost of your energy. Some issues can't be solved to the satisfaction of both parties, especially if one person rejects any negotiation. In those cases, ask yourself how much the issue at the core of the conflict matters to you. Are you willing to give in or keep dialoguing to reach a different resolution? 40 If you decide the conflict isn't worth your energy, give the other person a simple concession.

- A. Is this conflict worth your time and energy?
B. How will the immediate problem be fixed?
C. Giving in doesn't mean saying, "You're right, and I'm wrong."
D. This will help you clarify your understanding of the situation.
E. Focus on finding a solution rather than determining who is "right".
F. Cooperation encourages everyone to stop blaming each other.
G. Instead, keep the discussion less emotional by using objective language.

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。

When I was a child, I loved the work of Charles Schulz, creator of the famous *Peanuts* comic strip(连环漫画). I read it because it spoke to us as children. I 41 his books, and when I was in my twenties, I had 42 of his characters all over my bedroom wall. He really was one of my 43 !

I had always known that comics were 44 just drawings. They're a wonderful way of 45 and of telling the truth. Charles Schulz kept me aware of that. Somehow, he 46 me through my life. Wherever I went, he was there, because no matter where I was, I could open a 47 and find his work.

I certainly never 48 to meet him. So, when the phone rang one day, and I heard the words, "Hi, this is Charles Schulz," I was so surprised and said, "Who?" And he said, very 49, "I do *Peanuts*."

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He called me simply to say, "I like your work." I was 50. I had to sit down. He called me several times after that and we talked about our work. I just couldn't wait to 51 him!

About a year after that first phone call, we 52 met in Washington at the Reuben Awards, which is sort of the Oscars of the comics' industry. I was nominated(提名) that year for my own comic strip, *For Better or For Worse*. In fact, I actually 53! Charles Schulz came up to me at the meeting and 54 in my ear, "I 55 for you!" I was excited and grateful to my hero.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. collected | B. borrowed | C. sold | D. lost |
| 42. A. documents | B. illustrations | C. records | D. symbols |
| 43. A. friends | B. teachers | C. leaders | D. heroes |
| 44. A. rather than | B. other than | C. more than | D. less than |
| 45. A. advertising | B. promoting | C. communicating | D. transporting |
| 46. A. accompanied | B. praised | C. persuaded | D. helped |
| 47. A. window | B. file | C. textbook | D. newspaper |
| 48. A. required | B. expected | C. hesitated | D. pretended |
| 49. A. impatiently | B. quickly | C. apologetically | D. nervously |
| 50. A. fed up | B. carried off | C. cast down | D. blown away |
| 51. A. greet | B. meet | C. find | D. influence |
| 52. A. constantly | B. frequently | C. suddenly | D. finally |
| 53. A. waited | B. won | C. fled | D. quit |
| 54. A. whispered | B. shouted | C. cried | D. screamed |
| 55. A. begged | B. looked | C. voted | D. applied |

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。

On October 5th, Katmai National Park & Preserve in southern Alaska kicked off Fat Bear Week, when the park's brown bears competing against each other in a challenge much like college basketball's March Madness tournament. Fans use before and after 56 (photo) to vote for the bear they think has gained the most weight over summer 57 (prepare) for hibernation(冬眠). But 58 began as a contest for conservationists has become a global campaign where superfans stump for(大肆宣传) their favourite bear to be voted the 59 (fat) of them all.

Fat Bear Week began in 2014 as Fat Bear Tuesday. Mike Fitz, a former park worker at Katmai, noticed that live cameras 60 (show) the bears generated a lot of online comments. He and the other workers let people vote for their favourite fat bear on Facebook. The one-day event 61 (attract) just 1,700 votes in 2014. Last year's week-long contest collected nearly 800,000. Fans gather together 62 (happy) to watch the live bear cams set up around the park. Some go further. Jean Gross is hosting a bear-themed party where she lives in Northern Michigan. Guests must bring foods that appeal 63 both bears and humans, such as salmon patties and honey butter. This year Ms Gross says she is rooting for Holly, 64 older female, because "she is a nice little fat girl 65 so am I".

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华,受校英文报约稿,请你写一篇介绍某位名人的英语短文,刊登在校英文报 People 专栏,内容包括:

1. 该人物的生平;
2. 他的主要事迹;
3. 你的评价。

第7页(共8页)

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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。

Whenever I spread marmalade(橘子酱), I think of my mother. She was a wonderful woman, a five-foot-tall angel. She even befriended a skunk(臭鼬).

One day she was out back picking beans when she turned to see a skunk no more than a yard away. The skunk had a marmalade jar stuck on his nose. Mother took pity on him. Still on her knees, she inched across the grass, reached out, and turned the jar very carefully.

The jar slid off. The skunk nodded a thank-you, then turned and slipped into the woods at the back of the garden. None of spraying(喷) business. Not on my wonderful mother.

She told that story over and over. And she always called the skunk Marmalade.

That's not all. There was the time, maybe three summers later, when I was about twelve. It was a rainy morning. Dad went to work, and Mother went shopping. My friend Rob came over so we could run the electric train in my room. All of a sudden, a scratching sound came from the attic(阁楼).

"Sounds like some kind of animal," Rob said.

"Yeah. Let's take a look."

Out in the hall, I opened the attic door—very slowly. The noise stopped. I climbed a few steps. My eyes were at floor level. I saw nothing but boxes and trunks and an old dollhouse. I climbed to the top of the stairs with Rob after me.

Silence.

"Let's look around," I said.

I found the animal behind a box near the chimney. You guessed it. Black with a white stripe down its back. Was he scared? You bet. At least that's how I remember it.

I backed away. Would he spray me? Do skunks bite?

"Hey, Rob. I found him. Let's go to figure out a plan to get him out of here."

We climbed down the steps quietly.

"It's a skunk," I said. "It might even be Marmalade."

"Marmalade?"

I explained. But was this really the same skunk? Would he remember?

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。

"Come on," I said. "Let's go to the kitchen and do an experiment to see what would happen."

Rob and I followed as Marmalade ate his way downstairs, through the kitchen, and out to the back yard.

第8页(共8页)

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