

鹰潭市 2023 届高三第二次模拟考试

英语试题

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 (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。

1. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a restaurant. B. At a wine shop. C. At a grocery store.
2. Why does Jennifer look worried?
A. Her bike is broken. B. Her uncle is serious ill. C. Her birthday present is lost.
3. How long is the library open?
A. 8 hours. B. 10 hours. C. 14 hours.
4. What is the woman?
A. A student. B. A doctor. C. A teacher.
5. How does James feel?
A. Pressed for time. B. Angry with the woman. C. Close to Ann.

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. Who is Tommy?
A. A boy. B. A pet. C. A friend.
7. What will the speakers do after supper?
A. Meet a friend. B. Relax themselves. C. Buy a present.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where is the Children's Museum?
A. On the Bow Street. B. At the first crossing. C. Beside the Ballman Theatre.
9. What time is it when the conversation takes place?
A. About 8:40 a.m. B. About 9:00 a.m. C. About 9:20 a.m.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man doing?
A. Selecting a present. B. Designing a fashion show. C. Making a sample hat.
11. What color does the man like?
A. Black. B. Blue. C. Dark green.
12. What does the man think of the price?
A. It's inexpensive. B. It's reasonable. C. It's unacceptable.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the relationship between Jessica and Jacob?
A. Close friends. B. A young couple. C. Sister and brother.
14. How many cars do the Philips have?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
15. What car does Jacob drive?
A. A Ford. B. A Mazda. C. A Honda.
16. Why does Jacob want to have a new car?
A. His car is much too old.
B. He likes to follow the Philips.
C. It will be a convenience to him.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the man mainly talk about?
A. His family life. B. His nine-to-five work.
C. His after-work activities.
18. What is the result of running for the man?
A. He enjoys a good view of nature.
B. He solves some problems.
C. He becomes younger.
19. What will the man do next year?
A. Enter for the Marathon.
B. Try to become an expert climber.
C. Complete a course in snow and ice climbing.
20. What can we know about the man's wife?
A. She is as fit as she was thirty years ago.
B. She doesn't share any interest with him.
C. She once felt ill when going climbing.

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

Fancy spending your summer break improving your skills and preparing for your first job? We have gathered the best summer programs in Singapore in recent years. Now you will be able to narrow down your choices and make a decision.

StandOut Global Summer Program

At StandOut Summer School, one of your missions will be to work as an intern with leaders in the business world who have plenty of years of experience in the field. Through this program, you can boost your knowledge by interacting with experts in fields like digital marketing, entrepreneurship

investment, etc. Wherever you come from, the school will welcome you in their all-inclusive program.

NTU Summer School Program

Nanyang Technological University will take you on a unique experience in their summer camp. In NTU's summer school, you will be able to enjoy your favorite business track out of five different options. Each track will lead you to an internship at a top-ranked company lasting from 3 weeks to 2 months.

NUS Summer School

The National University of Singapore offers one of the leading summer camps in Singapore. The program is designed for students who are from its partner universities located all around the world. With passion as one of the university's core values, the NUS Summer School guarantees continuous development for its students.

Singapore Management University Global Summer Program

With its third Global Summer Program starting in July, Singapore Management University offers international students an unforgettable opportunity: 4 weeks of learning in Singapore, with a week spent overseas in another Asian city to merge in an unmatched experience.

Get in touch with us to get all your questions about global summer programs answered!

21. What do the first two programs have in common?
- A. Both help students start their own business.
 - B. Both invite experts to guide students.
 - C. Both expand students' knowledge in business.
 - D. Both offer students internships at top-ranked companies.
22. Which program only allows students from its partner universities to join?
- A. StandOut Global Summer Program.
 - B. NTU Summer School Program.
 - C. Singapore Management University Global Summer Program.
 - D. NUS Summer School.
23. How long is Singapore Management University's Global Summer Program?
- A. Three weeks.
 - B. Four weeks.
 - C. Five weeks.
 - D. Two months.

B

When I was a kid, I couldn't resist climbing trees. A sycamore grew in front of my home. At the age of 10, I was just tall enough to reach its lowest branch. Standing on that first branch, I was able to reach the others and climb my way up like a monkey, up into the higher branches until I found myself taking in my whole neighborhood from on high.

Climbing trees allowed me to enter another world. My friends and I took our imaginations with us to new heights, entering a fortress a pirate ship or a spaceship. One summer, we spent so much time in the sycamore that my dad created a rope-and-pulley system with an attached basket, so my mom could send ham sandwiches to us.

With these memories in mind, I still have one question: Do kids still climb trees? In my small Maine town, there are some lovely maples and oaks, and their branches spread wide and open for exploration. But I have not yet seen a taker. Perhaps computer games have substituted for tree-climbing, or maybe the activity came to be viewed as too risky. It is a sad loss.

The campus of the university where I teach now is lovingly landscaped with all sorts of trees, with some being incredibly old. During a recent walk, I found myself ducking under the limb of a spruce (云杉). I used my feet to scabble my way up the trunk - none of this as easy as it once was - and a moment later I was up in the tree. Then the memories came flooding back.

I was so lost in my thoughts that I didn't hear the student calling to me from below. He asked what I was doing. "Come on up," I said. "The air's fine." But he only laughed, waved me off and continued on his way. He

didn't know what he was missing.

24. Why did the author enjoy climbing trees when he was a child?
- A It fueled his imagination.
 - B. It allowed him to see a fortress.
 - C. It let him swing on tree branches.
 - D. It enabled him to overlook the city.
25. What does the author think is the most likely reason that kids have stopped climbing trees?
- A The concern about damaging trees.
 - B. The difficulty of finding suitable trees.
 - C. The popularity of computer games.
 - D. The desire for more challenging activities.
26. What happened when the author climbed up a spruce on campus?
- A. He was criticized by his students.
 - B. He realized his passion for climbing trees was gone.
 - C. He found himself less flexible than he had been.
 - D. He felt sad when recalling past experiences.
27. What is the author's main purpose in writing the article?
- A. To describe the benefits of climbing trees.
 - B. To persuade children to climb trees.
 - C. To share a joyful childhood memory.
 - D. To present the fun of climbing trees.

C

Technology usually distracts us from nature. But now technology is “offering us an opportunity to listen to nonhumans in powerful ways, reviving our connection to the natural world,” wrote professor Karen Bakker in her new book, *The Sounds of Life: How Digital Technology Is Bringing Us Closer to the Worlds of Animals and Plants*.

All around the animal kingdom, there are sounds that we struggle to pick up and decipher. Elephants, for example, communicate with each other using infrasound(次声波), a sound frequency far below our human hearing range. Coral in the ocean also communicates with each other through sound waves, with one purpose being to attract baby coral to areas where it can successfully grow. This is a shocking fact as coral doesn't have any ears! Scientists have placed listening devices in these environments to pick up sounds humans are normally unable to detect.

After the sounds are recorded, AI is then able to determine their meaning, according to the news website Vox. There are now whole databases of whale songs and honeybee dances. Bakker wrote that one day this information could be turned into “a zoological version of Google Translate”. One animal language Bakker wrote about is that of the elephant. She explained how elephants “have a different signal for honeybee, which is a threat, and a different signal for human,” in an interview with Vox. “Moreover, they distinguish between threatening humans and non-threatening humans,” she said.

This technology can not only understand the animals, but also communicate back to them. For example, bees use dances to communicate to their peers where to go in search of nectar (花蜜). A research team in Germany, therefore, plugged the bee language AI database system in to a robot bee, allowing the robot to create a dance routine that can tell the bees which direction to move, Vox reported. Whereas in the past language creation had been limited to mainly apes, with there being many examples of chimpanzees having been taught sign language to communicate with humans,

35. What does the author suggest people do to prevent cyberattacks?

- A. Watch the news regularly.
- B. Be alert to anything strange online.
- C. Use the internet as little as possible.
- D. Learn in-depth about cyber crimes

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。

Faced with setbacks large and small, you feel like your life is always taking a turn for the worse. You aren't superstitious(迷信), but you begin to wonder — 36 Why does it seem like you can never catch a break?

What is luck?

37 First, we often use the term luck as synonymous with "chance"; we may call it lucky to win at a slot machine(老虎机), although it's actually a random event. Another way to frame luck is as a supernatural force that exists in the universe. Third, it can be thought of as a personal feature: It's just something that you're born with.

On the other hand, considering yourself lucky or unlucky is a way of seeing yourself which then has impact on how you behave and how you think and becomes a self-fulfilling prediction. 38 And it has "existed" for ages, even with our amount of science and technology, it's something deep within us that realizes our lives are ruled by chance, and we're trying to do something to get control over that. When people feel less in control of their lives, then people often search for supernatural explanations.

How to think about luck?

The first thing to understand is that a person's position in society contributes to their concept of luck. For example, The circumstances you're born into, the society you're born into, the genetic makeup you're handed. 39 Aside from these limits, however, there are steps you can take to improve your luck.

After studying people who consider themselves lucky or unlucky, experts have found that the "lucky" ones maximize chance opportunities and dare to follow their intuition to grasp those moments. If you are relaxed and happy, your world view becomes bigger and you see more opportunities. 40

- A. People define luck in three ways.
- B. So, in a sense, it absolutely does exist.
- C. Could you just be an unlucky person?
- D. Are you the luckiest person in the world?
- E. All these things are outside of your control.
- F. Good things happen to you because of your own efforts or abilities.
- G. If you're a flexible person, you'll make the most of those opportunities.

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。

Mason Suljic, 24, struggles in some everyday situations. He can't always 41 graphs, charts or maps very well. He has red-green color blindness which makes it 42 to tell the difference between some colors and 43 the overall number of colors he can see. Today,

however, his eyesight is experiencing a 44 but radical(完全的)transformation.

Inside Sydney University's Chau Chak Wing Museum, Suljic is 45 on a pair of vision-enhancing glasses that promises to help him 46 in a fuller range of color. "The water and the necklace are completely 47 with the glasses on," he tells Guardian Australia, 48 a picture called South Sea Beauty. Suljic slides the glasses up and down, 49 the view through the lenses and without them. "The 50 looks very different - it becomes a cooler color but also more vibrant. The trees stand out more." 51, paintings like this would appear to Suljic in duller colors, reducing their 52. But with the glasses on, colors 53 and pop, and objects become more defined(外形清晰的). For Suljic, this is a new 54.

Chau Chak Wing Museum offered color-correcting 55 to guests like Suljic since April. "I think especially in cultural and arts institutions, 56 needs to be key," said Jane Thogersen, a curator at the museum.

Suljic is 57 the technology exists. "Looking at the 58 with glasses on, it definitely brings art into a new light," Suljic said. He'll 59 the glasses and see the world as usual soon. But it's nice to know that a fuller range of color is 60.

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A read | B. draw | C. classify | D. distinguish |
| 42. A slow | B. hard | C. interesting | D. important |
| 43. A shows | B. doubles | C. reduces | D. measures |
| 44. A necessary | B. complicated | C. temporary | D. strange |
| 45. A trying | B. turning | C. working | D. acting |
| 46. A see | B. feel | C. stay | D. study |
| 47. A funny | B. natural | C. different | D. dull |
| 48. A analyzing | B. presenting | C. introducing | D. inspecting |
| 49. A changing | B. recalling | C. comparing | D. imagining |
| 50. A boat | B. cloud | C. water | D. stone |
| 51. A Usually | B. Finally | C. Gradually | D. Fortunately |
| 52. A. value | B. detail | C. material | D. mystery |
| 53. A appear | B. combine | C. sharpen | D. darken |
| 54. A dream | B. direction | C. challenge | D. experience |
| 55. A guide | B. treatment | C. glasses | D. suggestions |
| 56. A affordability | B. accessibility | C. imagination | D. creativity |
| 57. A glad | B. hopeful | C. confident | D. surprised |
| 58. A life | B. world | C. museum | D. painting |
| 59. A buy | B. keep | C. wear | D. return |
| 60. A. true | B. possible | C. precious | D. ready |

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)

As traditional tea processing techniques and their 61 (associate) social practices in China were recently included on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, the world

is paying more attention to Chinese tea.

Southwest China's Sichuan province has the 62 (early) history of tea growing in China, with one place in particular standing out: Mengding Mountain in Ya'an. The average annual temperature there is 14.5 degrees, and the year-round mist and rain is 63 (benefit) to the forming of nitrogenous (含氮的) substances in tea 64 (leaf).

Its superior natural and ecological conditions, along with a 65 (high) developed production process, contribute 66 the quality of Mengshan tea.

67 (origin) in the Han Dynasty (206BC-AD24), the tea has more than 2,000 years of history. Since the year 742 during the reign of the Xuanzong Emperor of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Mengshan tea 68 (serve) as a gift for the royals.

A traditional green tea, 69 includes five varieties, is represented by Mengding Ganlu. Famed as one of the 10 most famous teas in China, the technique for making Mengshan tea was listed 70 the national-level intangible cultural heritage in 2021.

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。

Tai Chi is a series of slow movement that are aimed at training us physically and mentally. It is just like a dance that require you to look inside and dance with the internal rhythms instead of music. It created thousands of years ago as a martial art and specifical as a defensive art. However, nowadays its martial aspect is not that popularity. It is practiced by thousands of people around a world most because of its miraculous effects of human health. It is often called "meditation in motion" because of it combines the body's movements with a calm and meditative state of mind.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华，你班计划与新西兰姊妹学校某班级在线共上一堂介绍“传统体育项目”的交流课。请你代表班级写封邮件给对方班长 Hans，内容包括：

1. 交流的目的；
2. 告知相关事宜；
3. 征求意见。

注意：词数100左右