20230607项目第一次模拟测试卷
英 语

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。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 man's task?
A. Sweeping the floor.　　B. Doing the dishes.　　C. Cleaning the living room.
2. What will the man do next?
A. Ask other people.　　B. Comfort the woman.　　C. Buy a new phone.
3. How old is the woman now?
A. 35.　　　　B. 40.　　　　C. 45.
4. What is the woman?
A. A doctor.　　B. A patient.　　C. An assistant.
5. How much will the speakers pay?
A. $12.　　　　B. $24.　　　　C. $25.

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. Which name was finally set on the student card?
A. Benedict.　　B. Frederick.　　C. Gladwell.
7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the reading room.　　B. In the dining hall.　　C. At the registration office.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。
8. What does the man think of a short sleep at noon at first?
A. Unnecessary.　　B. Inconvenient.　　C. Impossible.
9. How does the man usually feel in the afternoon?
A. Energetic.　　B. Spiritless.　　C. Relaxed.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。
10. What are the speakers eating?
A. Pumpkin.　　B. Pears.　　C. Corns.
11. What is one of the benefits of pear soup?
A. Curing flu.　　B. Relieving sore throat.　　C. Fighting cold weather.
12. What will the woman bring to the man next time?
A. Coffee.　　B. Soup.　　C. Sugar.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
13. What's the problem with the man's speech?
A. Its content.　　B. Its language.　　C. Its delivery way.
14. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Use cards.　　B. Read out loud.　　C. Memorize the speech.
15. What will the audience be interested in?
A. Amusing anecdotes.　　B. Rich body language.　　C. A clear outline.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.　　B. Interviewer and interviewee.　　C. Husband and wife.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. Words with no sense.　　B. Sentences with no verbs.　　C. Phrases with no grammar.
18. Who is believed to use "Long time no see" first?
A. Americans.　　B. Chinese.　　C. British.
19. What should you pay attention to while using "No can do"?
A. The way you use it.　　B. The purpose it serves.　　C. The people you talk to.
20. What happened to "So far so good"?
A. It was criticized at first.　　B. It was accepted soon.　　C. It has changed many times.

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A、B、C、和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Must-See Landmarks For Your Xi'an Tour

Serving as the capital of China for 13 dynasties, Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi province has numerous historical sites and relics. If you are planning a tour of Xi'an taking less than 3 days, check out these recommended attractions, which we think best capture the spirit of the ancient city.

The Terracotta Army

The Terracotta Army is one of the most significant archaeological finds in the world and one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century.

Discovered in 1974, the army of Terracotta Warriors was constructed by China's First Emperor Qinshihuang of the Qin Dynasty (221 BC-207 BC). It is a collection of thousands of life-size terracotta soldiers, horses and chariots in battle formation, through which people can get a great insight into the history, military development and culture of ancient China in that period.

Ancient City Wall

Xi'an City Wall was built in the 14th century by Zhu Yuanzhang, the first Emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) as a military defense system. Now it is one of the oldest and best-preserved Chinese city walls. When you take a walk or cycle on the massive wall, you can enjoy a good view of the city.

Giant Wild Goose Pagoda

One of China's most famous Buddhist pagodas, the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda was built in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) specially for the study of Buddhist scriptures. Situated in Da Ci'en Temple, the pagoda was built with layers of bricks and has a grand structure that gives it a holy appearance. It is a good example of traditional Chinese architecture.

21. What do the Terracotta Army and Ancient City Wall have in common?
    A. They both reflect military history.
    B. They show China's first emperor's ambition.
    C. They are great discoveries of 20th century.
    D. They are the best-preserved tourist attractions.
22. What makes Giant Wild Goose Pagoda special?
    A. Its building bricks.   B. Its grand structure.
    C. Its holy appearance.   D. Its religious purpose.
23. Where is the text probably from?
    A. A geography textbook.   B. A news report.
    C. A tourist guidebook.   D. A science magazine.

B

Wangari Maathai, 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner, once told a story of a hummingbird. When a forest fire breaks out, a hummingbird will volunteer to do its best to fight the fire despite its small size and little impact, while larger animals like the elephants just sit by and watch. In many Kenyan people's eyes, the youth group Komb Green Solutions is such a hummingbird.

Formed in 2017, Komb Green Solutions is a community-based organization in Nairobi. Though it started off with no support at all, it was armed with a passion to change the environment in their slum(贫民窟).

Fredrick Okinda, the group's founder, said that before the group was formed, some young people in Korogocho were engaged in crime to earn a living. This always resulted in gang fights, with Okinda having lost many friends to crime.

During an upgrading project where a new bridge linking Dandora and Korogocho slums was being built, Okinda and his co-founders saw an opportunity. Having worked as casual laborers and security officers for the project, the youth decided to carry on by restoring the river under the bridge on a voluntary basis.

"When we started, our main focus was the dumpsite(垃圾场) under the bridge," Okinda said. "It was a hiding place for thieves and a place where drug dealers and users would go to conduct their illegal activities, so we wanted to create a green and safe space for children to play and for young people to relax."

With limited resources, lack of funds and an enormous task, Komb Green Solutions has slowly but surely started turning the city's Korogocho slum from an eyesore into a safe space where children can play and adults can live healthy lives.

24. Why does the author mention hummingbird in paragraph 1?
    A. To introduce a Kenyan youth group.   B. To show Wangari Maathai's theory.
    C. To amuse readers with a funny story.   D. To stress the importance of hummingbirds.
25. What made Okinda start Komb Green Solutions?
    A. Saving wild birds.   B. Making a living.
    C. Solving the drug problem.   D. Changing the community.
26. Which of the following best describes Okinda?
    A. Reserved.   B. Devoted.   C. Polite.   D. Honest.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?
    A. Living a Healthy Life   B. Bridging Two Slums
    C. Transforming the City Slum   D. Volunteering in Communities

C

How should you spend your time? Whom should you marry? Where should you live? For centuries, people have relied on their instincts(不能) to figure out the answers to these questions. Now, we can use the big data to help determine the best course to chart.

Researchers have collected data on various kinds of choices people make, the information they base those choices on, and how things turn out. They have found that a simple data-driven algorithm (算法) would have been better than judges at deciding whether a defendant should stay in jail or be released and better than school principals at deciding which teachers should be promoted. Baseball teams found that algorithms were better than coaches at picking players and strategies. Tech firms in Silicon Valley have found that data from experiments provides better insights into how to design their websites than designers could.

But do statistics have similar impact on our making decisions in personal lives? Yes. The largest of experience sampling projects, Mappiness, has collected more than 3 million data points. It has revealed the activities that provide far more joy than most of us would have guessed, such as exercising, going to a museum and gardening, and the things that give us less pleasure such as playing video games, watching TV program and surfing the internet.

One study by 86 researchers collected information on more than 11,000 romantic couples. They used machine learning models to understand what predicts romantic satisfaction. They found many highly desired traits, such as a partner's attractiveness and height, have just no connection with long-term happiness. Instead the qualities such as having a "growth mindset", or a secure attachment style are most predictive of romantic satisfaction.

I am not claiming that we can completely outsource (外包) our lifestyle choices to algorithms, though we might get to that point in the future. I am claiming instead that we can all dramatically improve our decision-making by consulting evidence obtained from thousands or millions of people who faced dilemmas similar to ours.

28. How does the author develop paragraph 2?
    A. By giving examples.   B. By analyzing reasons.
    C. By presenting solutions.   D. By listing figures.
29. What can Mappiness do?
    A. Choose the best TV program.   B. Pick better players for the coach.
    C. Decide whether a person is guilty.   D. Tell which activity brings more joy.
30. Who may gain long-term happiness according to the text?
    A. A woman with a pretty face.   B. A man of growing wealth.
    C. A woman with reliable personality.   D. A man of average height.
31. Which statement may the author agree with?
    A. Big data will cause disasters.
    B. Big data may help us make decisions.
    C. Big data should be fully trusted.
    D. Big data often puts people in dilemmas.

D

A new study suggests that pollution of all kinds kills nearly 9 million people worldwide each year. Air pollution from industrial processes and the expansion of cities accounted for about 75% of the deaths, researchers found. The study was based on examinations of worldwide death rates and pollution levels.

The study separated traditional pollutants from modern pollutants. Examples of traditional pollutants are indoor smoke or wastewater. Modern pollutants include air pollution from vehicles or industrial activities and poisonous chemicals. The researchers found that deaths from traditional pollutants are dropping worldwide. But they remain a major problem in Africa and some other developing countries. In some countries, state programs to cut indoor air pollution and improvements in sanitation (卫生) have helped reduce death rates. In Ethiopia and Nigeria, for example, such efforts cut deaths by two-thirds between 2000 and 2019, the study found.

Modern kinds of pollution are rising in most countries, especially developing ones, the researchers said. Deaths caused by modern pollutants-- heavy metals, agricultural chemicals and carbon emissions-- are "skyrocketing," said study co-writer Rachael Kupka. She heads the New York-based Global Alliance on Health and Pollution. Kupka said deaths linked to modern pollutants had risen 66% since 2000.

"Nine million deaths is a lot of deaths," Philip Landrigan told *The Associated Press* about the study's results. He is director of the Global Public Health Program at Boston College in Massachusetts. "The bad news is that it's not decreasing," Landrigan added. "We're making gains in the easy stuff, and we're seeing the more difficult stuff, outdoor industrial air pollution and chemical pollution, still going up."

The study makes several suggestions for ways to cut the number of deaths. These include creating better recording and reporting methods and stronger government policies to reduce pollution linked to industrial activities and vehicle emissions.

"We absolutely know how to solve pollution problems," said the study co-author Richard Fuller. "What's missing is political will."

32. What can be learned from the study about pollution?
    A. Air pollution killed 9 million people last year.
    B. Cutting indoor air pollution is the best policy.
    C. Traditional pollution is very serious in Nigeria.
    D. Traditional pollutants cause less death than before.

33. What does the underlined word "skyrocketing" probably mean in paragraph 3?
    A. Improving.   B. Increasing.   C. Reducing.   D. Worsening.

34. What can be inferred from Philip Landrigan's words?
    A. It is easy to fight modern pollution.
    B. Outdoor air pollution is decreasing.
    C. Modern pollution still concerns people.
    D. It is hard to tell the reasons of death.

35. What might be talked about in the paragraph that follows?
    A. Methods to reduce pollution.
    B. Government's response to pollution.
    C. Suggestions for industrial activities.
    D. The damage caused by vehicle emissions.

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。

Improving your memory is easier than it sounds. Some people think our memory is static and unchanging. __36__.

Focus on it

Many people get caught in multitasking. __37__. Focusing on it is very important because our brains, unlike computers, can't really think of many things in parallel. Therefore, if you need to memorize something, quit multitasking.

Smell, touch, taste, hear and see it

__38__. Need to remember the name of someone you met for the first time? It may help to look into their eyes when you repeat their names and offer handshakes. By doing so, you have engaged four out of five senses.

Make associations

When we learn, we often forget to try and make connections until later on. However, research has shown that memory can be stronger when you make the connection. For instance, think about how two things are related and the memory for both will be enhanced. __39__.

__40__. People often could be caught up in thinking there is a "one size" that fits all learning style for memorizing new material. That's simply not the case. Some people like to write things down when they are learning something new. Others may benefit more from recording what they are hearing and going back to take more detailed notes.

As we age, our memory sometimes seem to get worse. But it doesn't have to. By following these tips, you can have your memory sharp at any age and improve it anytime.

A. Find "one size" that fits all of us
B. Learn it the way that works for you
C. They often fail to pay attention to the task at hand
D. They often try to finish many tasks at the same time
E. The more senses you employ, the stronger memory it becomes
F. Connect new information to existing information or experiences in your mind
G. However, you can enhance your memory by practicing a few memory-building exercises

第三部分 语言知识运用 （共两节，满分45分）

第一节 （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A、B、C 和 D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's very necessary for you to make a plan in advance before travelling abroad. An important part of the plan is probably to find the right __41__. It may take you days to visit travel websites or read magazines to __42__ information. It's a long process, so many people visit __43__ travelers' blogs and search track records online, because no one wants to waste the __44__ vacation time on the sites that may __45__ their expectations.

Now consider another __46__ -- you are an experienced traveler and you want to share your most __47__ routes with your family, friends or anyone who is interested in __48__ your footsteps. But sharing is hard work because you need to write, __49__ photos and videos, and be busy remembering the __50__ orders. What if all the work can be done for you __51__ while you travel? The best __52__

is to try WishTrip. Through WishTrip, you can search other people's routes and share yours. Please let WishTrip be your helpful __53__ through the way.

If you are a contributor, use WishTrip from the beginning of your tour to __54__ the route on the map. WishTrip will __55__ all multimedia files to the exact locations where they are taken. When you __56__ the tour, WishTrip's smart video functions will accordingly __57__ a super cool video for you to __58__ in your memory.

You can use WishTrip in any country where you want to travel. Now the sharing economy is rapidly __59__ popularity in the tourism industry. With the help of latest __60__, such as AI, WishTrip has made great innovations(创新).

41. A. location	B. route	C. companion	D. date
42. A. offer	B. share	C. convey	D. collect
43. A. experienced	B. adventurous	C. energetic	D. respectable
44. A. abundant	B. long	C. typical	D. precious
45. A. stand up for	B. live up to	C. fall short of	D. look forward to
46. A. situation	B. event	C. condition	D. function
47. A. boring	B. attractive	C. necessary	D. complex
48. A. tracking	B. handling	C. following	D. watching
49. A. develop	B. publish	C. print	D. upload
50. A. simple	B. right	C. short	D. straight
51. A. lately	B. automatically	C. consistently	D. currently
52. A. solution	B. sign	C. promotion	D. reaction
53. A. reporter	B. learner	C. guide	D. visitor
54. A. exchange	B. memorize	C. record	D. communicate
55. A. send	B. give	C. adapt	D. attach
56. A. begin	B. set	C. keep	D. finish
57. A. generate	B. invent	C. perform	D. copy
58. A. save	B. imagine	C. catch	D. edit
59. A. building	B. breaking	C. gaining	D. ruining
60. A. ability	B. technology	C. power	D. information

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。

A small device, Moxie, has produced oxygen on the surface of Mars, __61__ (bring) the chances of surviving on the red planet a step closer. Research published in __62__ journal *Science Advances* reported that Moxie produced breathable oxygen in seven-hour-long tests conducted in various weather and atmospheric(大气的) conditions last year. The research also found that even in extreme __63__ (temperature) and after a Martian dust storm, Moxie __64__ (continue) to produce high-purity oxygen.

"This is the first demonstration of actually using resources on the surface of Mars and transforming __65__ (they) chemically into something useful for a human mission," Jeffrey Hoffman, a __66__ (retire) astronaut, said.

"The thin atmosphere on Mars is 96 percent carbon dioxide and much more __67__ (change) than on Earth and the temperature can vary by 100 degrees," Hoffman said. "One aim is to show we can run Moxie in all seasons."

The device, Moxie, uses some special pumps, __68__ suck in carbon dioxide. The gas __69__ (heat) to 800°C and pressed to separate the carbon and oxygen. Carbon monoxide is sent out as waste while the pure oxygen is left behind.

Despite the challenges, Moxie has proved durable in the extreme conditions on Mars and scientists regard the test results __70__ a great achievement.

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。

删减：把多余的词用斜线（＼）划掉。

修改：在错词下面划一横线，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。

I share a great relationship with my parents although my points of view greatly differ from that of my parents. How do I make it?

First, I listen to my parents' word. Not only do I carry out with the duties they've assigned me but also I do whichever I can to make them perfect. Second, I talk to them. As I entered my mid-teens, I felt upset because they didn't allow me make my own decisions. Fortunate, after my communicating with them, they gradually accept my decisions. When I'm confusing about problems, I turn to them for help.

In the word, my parents and I learn to respect each other but get along well.

第二节 书面表达 （满分 25 分）

英文报 China Daily 正以 Helping the old adapt to a digital society 为题征集稿件，请认真观察图片后写一篇短文进行投稿，内容包括：
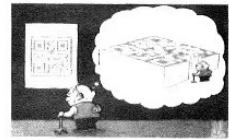
1. 简要描述图片；
2. 你的观点和建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 短文的题目已为你写好。

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But there is a group left
behind by this trend?

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